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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Crowds View Hub Parade; Berbera Falls to British; France to Get U. S. Food

The World's Day—March 17, 1941

New England: Weather Aids Boston Parade

Clearing skies brought out a large crowd for the annual Evacuation Day Parade in South Boston. [Details and picture: Page 9.]

Paul Mannos took the stand in his own defense in the Cambridge bribery trial after Mayor John W. Lyons, co-defendant, completed his testimony. [Page 9.]

Failure of negotiations between a shipbuilders' union and the East Boston plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company was announced. [Page 9.]

The new wage minimums for women office workers in Massachusetts will become effective April 1. [Page 9.]

The spring Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society opened at Boston. [Details and pictures: Page 9.]

The seaplane tender Humboldt was launched at the Boston Navy Yard.

Northeast Africa: British Recapture Berbera

Recapture of Berbera, capital of British Somaliland, by British troops was announced by headquarters in Cairo today. [Page 4.]

Important heights around Cheren in Eritrea, where British advance has been held up for more than a month, were reported captured by the British.

Advance in Ethiopia by a British force from Mogadiscio up to Harar and the Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway reached the neighborhood of Jijiga, an important center 50 miles from Harar, and 36 from the railway.

Countess Edda Ciano, daughter of Signor Mussolini and wife of Count Galeazzo Ciano, Foreign Secretary, was reported by Rome to have been saved from a hospital ship said to have been torpedoed by the British. [Page 4.]

Washington: Vichy Arranges U. S. Food

The French Ambassador, Gaston Henry-Haye, asserted after a conference with President Roosevelt that arrangements were being made to send American food to Unoccupied France and that he expected "some kind of relief will start to the Red Cross soon." The American liner Exmouth cleared port at Jersey City, N. J., loaded to her topdecks with a $1,250,000 American Red Cross cargo of food, clothing and medical supplies bound for Marseille in Unoccupied France. Three hundred tons of oatmeal and farina remained on the dock, refused passage through the blockade by the British Government.

Arthur E. Morgan, dismissed by President Roosevelt as Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, failed to obtain a Supreme Court review of a decision upholding the President's action. Dr. Morgan, ousted for "contumacy" on March 23, 1938, appealed from a ruling by the Federal Circuit Court at Cincinnati.

Living costs rose one-tenth of 1 per cent between mid-January and mid-February to 100.8 per cent of average costs in 1935-39, Secretary of Labor Perkins said.

President Roosevelt will accept tonight on behalf of the Nation the new $15,000,000 National Gallery of Art where workmen have just finished hanging a collection of old masters.

While Congress is putting the $7,000,000,000 British aid bill through the mill, the President is expected to leave the capital for a southern cruise.

Representative Kramer (D) of California, said he would introduce a bill to implement suggestions by Attorney General Jackson for dealing with the problem of deportable aliens who for various reasons cannot be sent back to their native lands. [Page 3.]

Far East: Japanese Launch Offensive

Japanese forces were reported to have launched an offensive on two fronts in northern Kiangsi against 80,000 troops comprising Free China's central forces in the ninth war zone.

Rice rationing in Japan will be tightened April 1 to combat price speculation.

Indo-China and Japan reportedly agreed on shipment of 770,000 tons of the colony's rice to Japan in return for large yen credits and cash. Japan recently mediated the border warfare between Indo-China and Thailand.

Air and Sea: Liner Bremen Afire

German's luxury liner Bremen—frequently the subject of speculation since its dash across the Atlantic at the outbreak of the war—was reported by Berlin authorities as burning in an undisclosed German port. [Page 6.]

A concentrated night attack by the Nazi Luftwaffe on Britain's vital west coast port of Bristol—the eighth such assault on the port—resulted in considerable damage and a number of casualties. No outstanding operations of the RAF were carried out, the Air Ministry reported. [Page 6.]

A summary of sea losses was published by Lloyd's, authoritative British shipping register, which listed British, Allied and neutral sinkings during 18 months of war at 1,245 vessels aggregating 4,962,257 tons. [Page 1.]

Americas: Lopez Leads Colombian Liberals

Bogota, Colombia (AP)—Former President Lopez, who has urged Colombia not to become too deeply involved in defense co-operation with the United States, was hailed by his faction as the new leader of the dominant Liberal Party as a result of Congressional elections.

Men in the News: Thyssen in Concentration Camp?

Fritz Thyssen, the German industrialist who is largely credited with financing Hitler's rise to power, was reported in a concentration camp. [Page 2.]

Vice-Premier Admiral Darlan left Vichy for Paris by automobile, reportedly to confer with former Vice-Premier Laval.

Col. William J. Donovan, United States observer in Europe, was en route home by clipper.

United States Minister to Hungary, John F. Montgomery, left Budapest by plane for Lisbon, en route home. He resigned recently.

W. A. Harriman, special representative of President Roosevelt, assigned to London, arrived in England.

In Albania: New Italian Losses Nearly 50,000

Italian losses in the determined attack of the past few days in Albania were said by the Greeks to have amounted to nearly 50,000 of their force of 150,000. [Page 4.]

Signor Mussolini was stated to have been personally directing the attack and to have now returned to Italy.

In Europe: Yugoslavia Stands Off Germany

Yugoslavia was continuing to hold out against German diplomatic pressure, its stand believed due to reports of British military strengthening of Greece. [Page 1.]

Reichsführer Hitler, apparently in reply to President Roosevelt's speech, declared that "no power on earth" could alter Germany's course to victory. [Page 6.]

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Tokyo Fish Story: Sardine 'Gasoline'

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, March 17

The manufacture of gasoline from sardines was announced today by the Japanese High Frequency Industry Company after lengthy experiments.

It said preparations were under way to produce sardine gasoline on a large scale by summer.

No details of the process were disclosed.

McNutt Sees No Danger Of Dictatorship

Dismissing all fears that democracy here would not survive its present crisis, Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, told the nation today America has been built by strong men and that as long as the people remained strong and kept their faith in themselves and their principles, there could never be dictatorship.

It was one of the first of his morale building addresses, to which Mr. McNutt dedicated himself in coming to Boston to speak this noon to the First Round Table Group, of which Ernest Hoftyzer, Advertising Director of the Hearst newspapers in Boston, is Chairman.

Mr. McNutt was recently asked by President Roosevelt and the Council of National Defense to take the responsibility of looking after the morale of much of the civilian population.

Puts Stress on Morale

To this end he reported that a federal health and welfare program was taking shape and promised that it would be carried out most vigorously.

However here in New England, the cradle of the American Revolution, he chose to center on morale as the most important means of domestic defense, and in doing so to point out how the nation had been built by men of character and that the same qualities would suffice to bring America through all coming difficulties.

"The men who made the modern world were inspired by profound faith that human progress was to be achieved through emancipation; that freedom from oppression was the criterion of enlightenment," said Mr. McNutt. "This was both the form and the substance of our Declaration of Independence.

"Whatever the future holds, we need have no fear facing crises—as we have always faced them, boldly, successfully—so long as we are a united people. And our united strength must have its roots deep in the heart of every American.

Where Responsibility Lies

"Therefore I want to remind you — want to urge you to remember constantly—that our future cannot be prophesied by political leaders, or by me here today, but our future can be controlled and decided by you and by me and by all American citizens working together for the common weal.

"Our own business is not merely to strengthen our external defenses to meet the worst possible outcome of the present war. It is our purpose to build up our internal physical condition and our morale so that no disaster can drive us to panic and internal collapse. Of these, morale is the most vital, as the people of London and elsewhere in the British Isles have shown.

"I have confidence that we, the American people, under responsive and responsible leadership, can continue to control our destiny through the peaceful process of intelligent and free action, and that we will be able to keep ourselves from the seductive but destructive influences that elsewhere are rampant during the present feverish interlude. Our choice was made here in this harbor, at Lexington and Bunker Hill. It was representative government in the mold of a democracy, progressively adjusted to meet the changing circumstances of succeeding generations.

"The saplings of democracy may

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

Stronger Stand On Axis Taken By Yugoslavia

U. S. pledges credited for stiffening resistance—More British troops reported in Greece.

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 17 (AP)—Yugoslavia's resistance to Nazi pressure has stiffened suddenly, diplomatic observers declare, influenced by United States pledges of anti-Axis aid and by reports that a British expeditionary force is streaming into Greece.

In consequence, these sources said last night, the divisions Germany poised across the Bulgarian border from Greece apparently are hesitating despite declarations from Berlin they would strike if British forces set foot in Greece.

If they did attack, it was pointed out, their communications would be extended down a 500-mile corridor flanked by still-neutral Yugoslavia and watchful Soviet Russia.

Papers Reflect Stand

Yugoslav newspapers printed editorials reflecting a renewed will to retain national independence. Typical articles denounced those who "by threats, deceptions, and promises which humiliate the Yugoslav people" try to divert the nation from "neutrality and peace."

Decrying "insults to Yugoslavia which cast doubt on her moral and material strength," the usually pro-German newspaper Vreme declared: "Yugoslavia is strong. Yugoslavia can be resolute. Yugoslavia, by her open, honest and determined attitude, will contribute to the consolidation of her national destiny and her own peace."

Some diplomatic sources expressed a belief that since Yugoslavia has refused so far to join the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo alliance Germany might try to release the forces it has across the frontier from Yugoslavia by offering to accept a nonaggression or friendship pact instead.

Aid for Greece?

A strong bloc of Serb military and political leaders has taken the position Yugoslavia should go "all out" to the aid of Greece now that the British are reported preparing a Balkan Front.

Strong Croat factions had gone far toward a "peace at any price" stand, but over the week end the Union of Serb and Croat Societies telegraphed Regent Prince Paul and Vice Premier Vladimir Macek to "stand firm" in resisting any demands which would violate Yugoslavia's neutrality.

Yugoslav military preparations continued, with troops seen on the march, planes in the air, and the requisition of more and more public buildings for military use.

More British Troops

Diplomatic messages said last night that another British mechanized division was landing in Greece as the British built up 100,000 troops already reported landed toward an expected total of 300,000.

These reports said fresh Australian and New Zealand troops were pouring into Cairo, relieving forces of the veteran army of the Nile for transfer to the Balkan front.

Some diplomatic quarters hinted Germany's failure so far to strike might be due to anxiety over Russia. These sources said it might be significant that large numbers of German troops in Rumania were replacing Rumanian soldiers along the Prut River, across from Russian territory.

A diplomtic dispatch from Bucharest said Marshal Semyon K. Timoshenko, Soviet Defense Commissar, had been in Bessarabia, on the Russian side of the Prut River frontier, last week, and that Admiral Nikolai Kuznetzoff, Chief of the Red Navy, was at Odessa, Russia's big Black Sea base.

Nazi Balkan Army

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 17 (AP)—A military expert just arrived from a tour of the Balkans

Continued on Page 4, Column 2

$1,000,000 a Year Beach Bill Strongly Opposed at Hearing

Legislation authorizing the State to acquire and control the entire Massachusetts coastline, except that portion upon which structures are standing, and to develop beaches not more than five miles apart was strongly opposed today before the Legislative Committee on State Administration.

No persons spoke in favor of the bill which called for the expenditure of $1,000,000 annually on a beach development program under a State health and recreation board. The program would be financed through a 5 per cent tax on all restaurant meals costing one dollar or more.

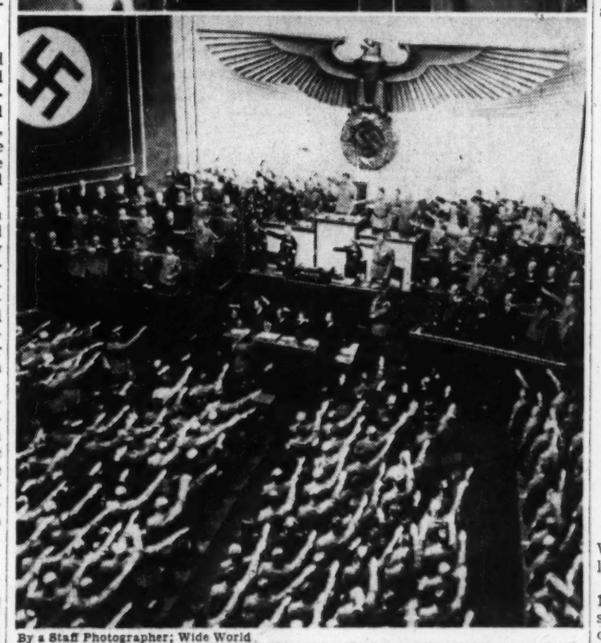
Not even Harold W. Sullivan of Boston, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Attorney General in 1940 and the petitioner for the legislation, appeared to support the measure.

While favoring "the principle of State beach development," George A. Schofield, Town Counsel of Ipswich, said the small so-called family beaches now controlled by towns should remain under the control of local authorities. He favored State control of the amusement beaches such as Revere and Nantasket.

Mr. Schofield also said that the time has come when no beaches should be controlled by private persons.

Benard Wallace, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Ipswich, also opposed the bill as did Representative Harland Burke, Republican, of Ipswich and Representative Henry M. Duggan, Republican, of Newburyport. All opposed the legislation as being too far-reaching and on the ground that $1,000,000 a year was too heavy a financial program.

Pro and Con, or Merely Pro



By a Staff Photographer; Wide World

Slave or Free: The Choice in Pictures

Upper: Citizens of a typical American small town raise their hands in friendly debate of political issues after casting their ballots in a free election.

Lower: Citizens of the Third Reich raise their hands in token of their uniform compliance with the dictates of a personal ruler.

Hitler's Choice for U. S.: Nazified World or Fight

'Inside the War'

Twelfth of a Series

By Joseph C. Harsch

Former Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Now in the United States

Does National Socialist Germany have aggressive intentions against the United States? Would it ultimately force the issue with America if it succeeded in mastering Europe and Africa without American opposition?

One who knows Germany today could write a score of qualifications around the answer and a book of explanations, yet when all that had been said the answer would still and inevitably be, "Yes."

That "yes" does not mean that the Nazis in Berlin ever originally contemplated a war with America, or even want it today. After living and reporting events from inside Germany since the beginning of the war I am convinced that their original plans never contemplated actual war with the United States, any more than they originally contemplated war with Britain.

The fact is that Herr Hitler never particularly wanted a war with anybody. What he wanted was to achieve absolute control over Europe and Africa and organize relations with America and Asia on German terms. He always took the possibility of one great war into his calculations and prepared for it. But there was always a hope that his aims would be achieved by default of opposition.

As a matter of fact, Herr Hitler almost achieved that goal. The fact that he got into a war with Britain was to him an unfortunate, unwanted and dangerous slip in his calculations. The fact that he also has an undeclared war with America on his hands today equally means that something else has gone wrong with his calculations. The world is not accepting the German dream of dominance as it was supposed to according to the original plan.

Conditions Bar Compromise

But inherent in those original plans, and inherent in Naziism itself, is an inevitable ultimate choice for America as there was for Britain. That choice is either to accept Germany as the dominant world power and with it German organization and exploitation of the world for the comfort and profit of tribal Germanism, or resist with force. There can be no compromise with it. Britain has made its choice, Congress has just given what appears to be the American answer.

Germans of all types and classes insisted to me a thousand times during the past year in Berlin that Germany had no quarrel with the United States. I believe that they were perfectly sincere. They had no quarrel with us, as they said, provided we would do as they hoped, expected and intended.

They also said to me that if only the United States would stand aside and let Germany win its war for Europe, the European and American continents could get along together to their mutual benefit. One unusually earnest and obviously sincere, but very young, Nazi spent much time one day telling me that if he really thought Herr Hitler and his associates ever intended to either destroy the British Empire or attack the United States he himself would desert the party and take up arms against the regime.

I think that he himself believed what he said. It was part of what he had been told and formed part of his personal creed. That assurance was one of the things which made him a sincere believer in the party. But what he did not understand, and the thing which makes all such protestations meaningless, is the inherent, inevitable conflict between both National Socialism and democracy as forms of government and between German imperialism and the desire of the other nations of the world to live their own lives and work out their own individual national problems.

For when Nazis say that a German-controlled Europe and an American continent led by the United States could trade together they mean that they could trade together on German terms. They mean that if the United States would adopt Nazi ideologies and Nazi methods of doing business, more particularly if the United States would be willing

Continued on Page 3, Column 6

U. S. to Bridge Sea With Ships, Allies Lose 1,245

Lloyds also reports Axis lost 422 ships in first 18 months of war; Dunkirk cost given.

LONDON, March 17 (AP)—The authoritative Lloyds List and Shipping Gazette reported today that British, Allied and neutral shipping losses in the first 18 months of the war were nearly 5,000,000 tons—700,000 tons more than in the first 30 months of the World War.

Lloyds gave British, allied and neutral losses up to March 2 as 1,245 ships of 4,962,257 tons.

Total German, Italian and Axis-controlled vessels lost were given as 422 ships of 2,028,140 tons.

[The authoritative German commentary Dienst Aus Deutschland declared March 13 that German armed forces had sunk more than 9,000,000 tons of British shipping since the war began.

British, Allied and neutral shipping losses as tabulated by the British Admiralty through Jan. 26, 1940, totaled 4,023,54 tons. Latest estimates by neutral sources list losses of all nations up to March 13 at 1,384 vessels aggregating 5,148,218 tons.

Lloyd's register of shipping listed 21,001,925 tons of British Empire shipping at the start of the war—8,977 steamships and motorships of 100 gross tons or more.

The British reported that at the beginning of the war Norway, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, and France had 12,320,686 tons of shipping, of which Britain obtained an undisclosed number of vessels.]

In the first 30 months of the World War the Allies and neutrals lost 2,341 ships of 4,316,000 tons.

The breakdown of losses in the 18½ months of the present conflict showed the British lost 757 ships of 3,171,273 tons, Allied nations 193 ships of 875,202 tons and neutral nations 295 ships of 915,782 tons.

For the first time in a published list the number and tonnage of ships lost in the withdrawal from Dunkirk was included. The June, 1940, losses for Britain, including Dunkirk, were 72 vessels of 280,556 tons, and for the Allies, 39 ships of 169,348 tons. These figures did not include many small pleasure and fishing craft.

German losses since the outbreak of war were listed as 60 ships of 268,542 tons captured and 77 ships of 420,947 tons sunk. Lloyds explained that this included only the losses of German ships whose names were known. It estimated that an additional 129 ships of 645,000 tons had been sunk.

Italian losses since June 10, 1940 (when Italy entered the war) were 38 vessels of 179,619 tons captured and 21 ships of 137,932 tons sunk, with an estimated additional toll of 63 Italian ships of 315,000 tons—the names and exact tonnages unknown.

Losses of formerly neutral ships now under German control were listed at 34 vessels of 61,000 tons.

Danes Protest

BERLIN, March 17 (AP)—The Danish Government has protested the seizure of the 3,173-ton steamer Irland by Peru, reports from Copenhagen said today.

The Peruvian Government took over the steamer March 15. It had been in Callao Harbor since the German invasion of Norway.

British guardian of Atlantic supply route: Page 4.

Religious Liberty

By Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul

President of the University of California

Religious liberty is the primary source of our civil liberties, and of all our freedom—free speech, free press and radio, freedom of assembly, and the right of petition.

When we explore the history of our institutions we come very soon to the matter of religious belief.

It was because religion had given the common people a new importance, a new glory, a new driving force, that they demanded a new freedom and a new government.

At the Biennial Council of Congregational and Christian Churches, Berkeley, Calif., Aug. 17, 1940

"America: Slave or Free?" Twelfth article: Page 3

Navy convoy for cargo boats to Britain is hinted by President in 'fireside' chat.

With President Roosevelt's ringing appeal for all-out aid to Britain "now" ringing in their ears, Government officials, industrialists, and labor leaders today moved to shift America's aid and defense efforts into high. [Page 2.]

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—Prepared to resort to convoys if necessary, the United States Government does not intend to let the Nazi blockade of the North Atlantic keep American aid from reaching Britain.

If British ships are lacking, America will provide them immediately.

While withholding for military reasons, his specific plans, President Roosevelt stands committed today to the delivery of the vital weapons of defense to the British Isles despite the increasing threat of German air and undersea attacks.

It is this fact that emerges today as the most significant declaration of policy which marked the President's week-end address to the Nation and to the world.

This interpretation of the meaning of the President's pronouncement was supported by Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, at his press conference today. When it was mentioned to Mr. Welles that the use of convoys in the early future was being freely predicted, he hesitated briefly but entered no disclaimer. He said he thought that Mr. Roosevelt's speech was a clear statement of intention.

Bridge of Ships

Mr. Roosevelt pledged a "bridge of ships" across the Atlantic. Whether this "bridge of ships" will be more transferred destroyers, commandeered neutral shipping, or new cargo vessels now under construction, he has not yet disclosed; but early action to help Britain break the shipping bottleneck is in prospect.

The indication that this action would be taken and taken promptly was this statement, inconspicuously but significantly imbedded in Mr. Roosevelt's speech:

"The great task of this day, the deep duty which rests upon us is to move the products from the assembly lines of our factories to the battle lines of democracy—now."

The President did not amplify in words. He is expected to amplify in deeds very shortly.

An evident stepping-up of the tempo, in political action and in industrial action, is the immediate effect of the President's powerful appeal.

The President asked that speed and more speed be the watchword in the country and in Congress—and leaders of both parties announced that the $7,000,000,000 lend-lease appropriation, already approved by committee, would be put quickly through the House and Senate as a symbol of united action.

Curb Upon Strikes

The President asked that defense production be freed from the obstruction of "unnecessary strikes" and "short-sighted management"—and he indicated that the new Labor Mediation Board would be organized immediately to control "unnecessary strikes."

The President affirmed that there would be no "profiteering" allowed through the defense contracts, that lower profits would have to be expected because there would be higher taxes—and Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, announced that a new tax measure, with both higher rates and a broadening of the tax base itself, would be forthcoming quickly.

Speaking at the annual dinner given in his honor by the White House Correspondents Association Saturday evening—his address translated into 14 foreign languages and sent by short-wave radio to every country allowed to listen—President Roosevelt was applauded most warmly when he struck out against unnecessary strikes and again when, on walking the length of the head table to leave, he paused to extend a cordial greeting and handshake to Wendell L. Willkie, the Republican nominee who opposed him for election and has supported him wholeheartedly in the aid-to-Britain policy.

Several important declarations of policy marked the President's speech.

He made it clear beyond all doubt that the United States cannot fulfill its role as the "arsenal of democracy" on a "business as

Continued on Page 17, Column 4

British acclaim Roosevelt; see will to end Naziism: Page 4.

Text of Roosevelt speech: Page 17.

Way Is Thought Open to Mediation Board

By the Associated Press

There were indications today that President Roosevelt had persuaded the Congress of Industrial Organizations not to persist with its objections to a Federal mediation board for handling defense labor disputes, and that he would issue an order soon establishing such a body.

Mr. Roosevelt talked it over yesterday with Philip Murray, C. I. O. President. Mr. Murray would not say for publication what conclusion was reached, but it became known that if the President were determined to set up the board the C. I. O. would make no further objection and would co-operate.

It is understood that the plan considered by the President would call for the appointment of two C. I. O. representatives, two from the American Federation of Labor, four from industry and three from the public. The board would be empowered only to seek voluntary agreements to end defense labor disputes.

The A. F. of L. already has indorsed it, but Mr. Murray said last week it would operate to the "detriment of labor."

Bridgeville, Pa.—Police provided protection yesterday while white collar employees of the Vanadium Corporation Plant removed materials which the Office of Production Management had asserted were vital to defense industries. This action followed rejection of a plea by Sidney Hillman, Associate OPM Director, that a C. I. O. union which called a strike of 400 workers there agreed to removal of the materials.

Pittsburgh (AP)—Abe Vales, sub regional director of the C. I. O.'s Steel Workers Organizing Committee, announced Saturday a strike at the Labelle Plant of the Crucible Steel Company here had been settled on the recommendation of Government conciliators and the National Office of the S. W. O. C.

Pittsburgh (AP)—Publication of the Post-Gazette, Pittsburgh's only morning newspaper, was resumed today after two suspensions within a week as the result of a strike of circulation route men.

The A. F. of L. Newspaper Alliance and the newspaper, in a joint statement, said an agreement was reached Saturday "on points at issue."

The union called the strike on grounds that a non-union man was hired to assist in distribution of a special "Aid Britain" edition. The management asserted the union did not make any formal complaint, nor did it submit the dispute to arbitration as provided under terms of the union's contract.

Johnstown, Pa.—James Gent, sub-regional director of the C. I. O.'s Steel Workers Organizing Committee, reported several hundred men had halted work at the Bethlehem Steel Company's huge Cambria works today in protest against an employees' election.

84 Church Heads Back Hoover Plan To Feed Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

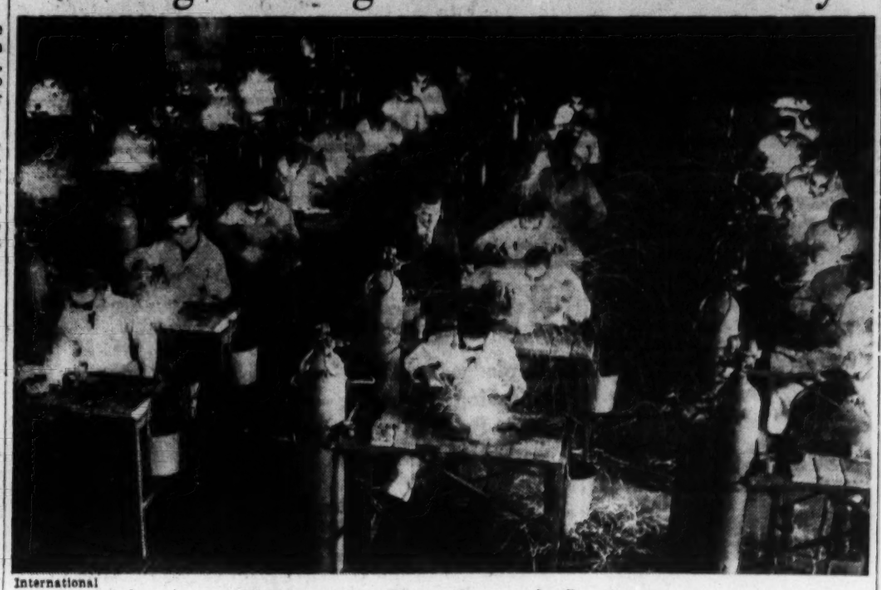
NEW YORK, March 17—Warning of an "unbalanced future" if the continental food blockade is sustained, 84 religious leaders had joined today in an indorsement of the Herbert Hoover program for feeding starving European civilians that urges prompt aid to these European war-sufferers.

The clergymen announced their stand through the National Committee on Food for the Small Democracies in a statement that termed this aid not only the duty of America, as the only nation in a position to give it, but a practical necessity.

"We believe the future of Europe cannot be built on . . . minds and emotions charged with hate," the statement says. "If we produce (in Europe) another generation of shriveled bodies and distorted minds, there will be again an unbalanced future."

Among the signatory churchmen are: Dr. Ralph E. Diffendorfer, Executive Secretary of the Foreign Division Board of Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Church; Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Pastor of the Riverside Baptist Church; Dr. John Haynes Holmes, Community Church of New York; Dr. Daniel A. Poling, of Philadelphia; Bishop James E. Freeman, of Washington; Bishop Ralph Spaulding Cushman, St. Paul; Bishop Wilbur Emery Hammaker, Denver, Colo.; Dr. Charles C. Merrill, of Boston; Dr. Aurelia Henry Reinhardt, Oakland, Calif.; Dr. Henry J. Cadbury, Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. Joseph R. Sizoo, Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, N. Y., and Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, Christ Church, Methodist, New York.

Welding a Strong Defense for Democracy



International

Training for Their Country's Service

Here is a view of one of the classrooms at the Academy of Aeronautics at La Guardia Airport in New York showing some of the students of aviation mechanics at work in a mass welding session. The school is training both civilians and Army men. The War Department has announced that 300 enlisted men would take the course at La Guardia Airport.

President, Master of English; Does Playwright Friend Help?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—It is generally agreed that President Roosevelt possesses an effective and striking command of the English language. This is frequently evident in his press conferences, in extemporaneous talks and in state papers known to have come directly from his hand.

Given sufficient freedom from other duties, Mr. Roosevelt is certainly not in need of literary assistance but under the pressure of heavy demands upon his time the President occasionally has his closest associates prepare rough drafts of ideas he has discussed with them or he receives suggestions which he himself may work up.

At the White House, as the personal guest of the President, toward the end last week while he was writing Saturday night speech, was a supreme fashioner of dramatic prose, Robert E. Sherwood, playwright and author of "Abe Lincoln" and "There Shall Be No Night."

It is altogether likely that Mr. Roosevelt consulted with his friend and admirer who incidentally wrote and financed the first big publicity campaign to stimulate support for aid to Britain. This was an eight-column newspaper advertisement which appeared throughout the country and blazoned the slogan "Stop Hitler Now."

Whoever was the author or however composite the authorship, there were two passages in the President's address which rose to a notable level of prose style and craftsmanship. One was the crescendo of repetition with which Mr. Roosevelt declared that the United States would supply the democracies in every category of war need.

"The British people," he said, "and their Grecian allies need ships. From America, they will get ships.

"They need planes. From America, they will get planes.

"They need food. From America, they will get food.

"They need tanks and guns and ammunition and supplies of all kinds. From America, they will get tanks and guns and ammunition and supplies of all kinds."

And then in the President's brief peroration were lines equal to, if not by the same author as, the lines of the most stirring passages of "There Shall Be No Night" which was itself a dramatic appeal to the spirit of free men. Neither Mr. Sherwood nor Mr. Roosevelt need hesitate to accept authorship of this concluding challenge to the best that is in America and in Americans:

"Never, in all history, have Americans faced a job so well worthwhile. May it be said of us in the days to come that our children and our children's children rise up and call us blessed."

France Surrenders Reich Industrialist Who Helped Hitler

VICHY, France, March 17 (AP)—Informed sources said today that Fritz Thyssen, German industrialist who helped bring Adolf Hutler to power and then fell into his disfavor, had been surrendered by France to Germany and that he was believed to be in Dachau concentration camp.

These sources said Herr Thyssen, a refugee, was handed over under terms of the French-German armistice. He was living at Cannes, on the Riviera, when he was arrested late in December by French police, they said.

It was not known where he was turned over to German authorities. The armistice required that France deliver upon German demand all Germans living in France.

U. S. Planes Go to Many Parts Of British Empire, It Is Shown

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17 — America's increasing importance as an aeronautical arsenal for Britain's Dominions, Commonwealths and Colonies, as well as for the United Kingdom itself, is revealed here in the latest figures on plane exports.

During January the United States shipped 424 planes to the British Empire—nearly a third more than the 321 shipped in December. Of this number, however, only 102 or less than one-fourth went to the United Kingdom, with 126 or a little over one fourth going to Canada. The remaining 196 planes went to a half dozen different places in the Empire.

Of particular significance, according to military experts here, is the fact that 120 of the latest American military planes went to Britain's West African possession, the Gold Coast during January. Having played only a minor part in war heretofore, the Gold Coast has become important as a base from which to watch developments in France's African Empire and along the sea routes to South America. The change in the Gold Coast's war role is emphasized by the fact that during the entire year of 1940 this country did not ship a single airplane there.

Help to Bolster Singapore

The situation in regard to British Malaya is somewhat the same, 43 American planes having gone there in January as against not a single plane for the entire years of 1940. These planes are apparently part of the increasingly formidable force which the British are accumulating around the great naval base at Singapore.

Nineteen other planes went to the Union of South Africa, whose air arm has been taking a growing part in the British drive against Italian East Africa. During 1940 American plane shipments to the union totaled 34.

Britain's willingness to assign three-quarters of the Empire's January plane imports from the United States to spots outside the United Kingdom is seen here not only as proof that Britain feels increasingly confident of its air strength at home but also as an indication that the British are planning to take the offensive in regions where they have hitherto been content to remain on the defensive.

Trainers Go to Canada

The 126 planes exported during January to Canada—there were also nine others minus engines—are understood to be almost entirely training planes. Canada, in the midst of an immense pilot-training program, has been somewhat handicapped by a shortage of training planes. The plane shipments to Canada during the first month of this year showed a healthy jump over December's total of 86 and November's total of but 48.

The total of 424 planes sent to the British Empire in January not only surpassed the 321 sent in December and the 247 sent in November, but also was considerably beyond the previous record of 357 established last August. Since America's production of aircraft during February was only slightly lower than during January, exports to the British Empire for last month are believed to have been virtually the same as those for the month before.

Coincident with the jump in plane exports has come a rise in the exports of airplane engines. The January figure on engines to the British Empire was 486 as compared with 455 in December and 418 in November. Since engine production is known to have risen substantially in February over January, a similar rise in engine exports to the British Empire may be looked for, it is believed.

Challenge of Freedom Voiced To School Editors by Envoy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 15—It is up to future newspapermen to preserve the freedom of mankind through freedom of the press, Hjalmar J. Procope, Minister from Finland to the United States, told delegates to the seventeenth annual convention of the Columbia Scholastic Press Association today.

Mr. Procope, speaking at a luncheon at the Commodore Hotel which concluded sessions at which the 3,000 students have been addressed by 225 speakers, held that world peace is impossible without a universal free press, and told how Finland shares the same tradition of free expression as found in the United States, having "just finished a fight for freedom," a fight which, he declared, he was happy to say they won. He encouraged the young editors in their service to a cause of vital importance.

"The freedom of the press, which today includes the radio, is the basic element in the freedom of mankind," he continued. "Without it, there is not, and never can be, any real liberty. You are the people who are going to preserve this heritage in America because it is you, as future newspapermen, with your vigorous and ceaseless pursuit of truth, who will constantly keep the country aware of the importance of free expression.

"Yours is the only business in America which operates under constitutional guarantee against infringement. I should think it would make you very proud to be designated as of vital importance to the future well-being of your country. It will, I am sure, prove a challenge to you who continue in this field, a challenge to maintain the freedom and integrity of your newspapers on a plane equal to the highest conceptions of your forefathers, who 150 years ago set up a perpetual guarantee in full confidence that their sons, and their sons, would not abuse it.

"To me, newspapers have always been a symbol of literacy. Equally so, free newspapers have indicated intelligence. And, I believe, we can complete our symbolic triangle by accepting the premise that only through intelligence will we achieve permanent peace.

"I am very glad to say that in my own country there are also such interested, intelligent, and eager young men and women who are being brought up in the splendid traditions of free expressions in a free country by free men."

Continuing, Mr. Procope told how Finland had dropped like a plummet from the headlines of American newspapers since the fall of 1939.

"Would you believe it, if I told you that we are at this moment engaged in a death struggle with an invader 10 times more terrifying than Soviet Russia?" he asked. "Today we are fighting with our backs to the wall against the two greatest enemies of men everywhere—cold and starvation."

Mr. Procope added that the hunger is not due to a blockade, since food can be received in "practically unlimited quantities," but is because of lack of funds.

"In spite of all these difficulties," he concluded, "we feel confident that being left in peace we will be able to fulfill the task of reconstruction before us. We still have plenty of arable land, we have the greatest forest in Europe outside of Russia; we have mineral resources and waterpower still unutilized."

The lot of the war correspondent was indicated before the youthful journalists at a meeting in McMillan Theater, Columbia University, yesterday, when the technique of reporting was shown.

Prof. J. Enrique Zanetti demonstrated the use of an incendiary "calling card" such as fliers of the Royal Air Force dropped over German objectives and also an improvised bomb. This consisted of a tin can containing a pound of thermite enclosed in a wire-reinforced glass tank on the stage.

Seven-Fold Function

The function of the high school newspaper or magazine was defined by the student editors themselves at a round table held in the afternoon in Hamilton Hall, under the chairmanship of Dr. Davis P. Merrill of New Haven, Conn. Its purpose was described as seven-fold: to give students opportunity to voice their opinion; to create a spirit of school unity; to "interpret" news; to spread democratic ideals; to clarify relations between home and school; to give training to students in exercising dependability and originality; to provide pleasure for the reader.

Efforts to break away gradually from the gossip column, still believed essential to reader satisfaction in many schools, were described by Miss Kathleen D. Arenovsku of Falmouth, Mass. She told of a new feature in the magazine which she represents—the Lawrencian—which combines humor with personal items and aims to be "a little more clever than merely telling which girl likes which boy."

The restricted opportunities in journalism as compared with teaching and other professions were discussed by Jacob Jacowitz, school editor of the Sun, who said that there are 52,000 editors and reporters in the United States as against more than a million teachers. He advised young people to be sure they wanted to go into this work above all else before trying for it.

William E. Haskell, assistant to the President of the New York Herald Tribune, asked how there could be a censorship since "the men who govern this country are our servants, not our masters." The people have a right to the truth at all times, he asserted.

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Trans-Canada Planes Flew 5,000,000 Miles

OTTAWA—Aircraft of the Trans-Canada Air Lines flew more than 5,000,000 miles in 1940, and carried nearly 1,000,000 pounds of mail, 100,000 pounds of express, and 55,000 passengers.

Legion Backs Aid to Britain

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 17 (AP)—The National Executive Committee of the American Legion was on record today as favoring "all practicable aid" to Great Britain; the feeding of German-occupied countries, and laws to settle labor disputes and prevent profiteering in the Nation's defense program.

The Committee's approval was in the form of resolutions adopted Saturday at the conclusion of a two-day special meeting at national headquarters and after the 58-man group heard reports from the Legion's mission to England and its Defense Committee.

Support to the President and all Government officials in the United States' "all out effort" for national defense was urged by the Committee, asserting it was "abiding by the expressed attitude of the majority of the American people as represented in Congress' passing the lend-lease bill."

Although Commander Milo J. Warner in a report on his British visit said convoys were the only way to be "reasonably certain" that American munitions and food supplies would reach England, the resolution embodying such a proposal was eliminated by the Resolutions Committee.

A resolution urging laws to settle labor disputes and prevent profiteering and racketeering in connection with national defense and urges Congress to enact laws stabilizing costs."

President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull were urged by the Committee to "use all possible means" to obtain the friendly cooperation of Great Britain to the plan of the National Committee on food for the small democracies "so as to permit the feeding of these peoples whose countries are now occupied by Germany."

Hard-Rock Miners Reach Gibraltar

LONDON, March 17 (AP)—Another contingent of Canadian troops has arrived at Gibraltar to help in the rush job of making new fortifications, the War Office here says.

Among the men are hard-rock miners.

Members of the Royal Canadian Engineers tunneling company have been trained for their job and will work with the first Canadian detachment of sappers, who have been in Gibraltar since the beginning of the winter, cutting new defenses out of the rock and building a subterranean town.

With the new fortifications it has been estimated that the rock would be able to withstand a siege of more than 18 months.

Norway's Farm Head Defies Nazi Bosses

STOCKHOLM, March 17 (AP)—The Norwegian Telegram Bureau, a news agency serving the Norwegian Government-in-Exile, reports that refusal of the Norwegian Farmers' Association to co-operate with the Nazi-dominated Government of Norway had brought the directed dismissal of its President and Secretary General.

The President, Johan Egeberg Mellbye, for years the leader of the Norwegian Peasant Party, was said to have been placed under house arrest after he refused to pledge obedience to orders from the Oslo Ministry of Agriculture.

Mr. Mellbye was Minister of Agriculture and Minister of State in 1904 and 1905 and leader of the Peasant Party in Parliament from 1922 to 1930.

Red Cross Milk Helps Homeless Spanish Families

SEVILLE, Spain (AP) — The American Red Cross Mission distributed condensed milk March 16 to 3,000 persons left homeless in a powder warehouse explosion.

The milk was part of the provisions recently brought to Spain aboard the relief supply ship Cold Harbor.

'Now' Sets Keynote of Speed For U. S. Aid to Democracies

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—America's mighty effort to aid the embattled democracies seemed to be shifting into high gear before the very eyes of breathless spectators here today.

Taking as their slogan the one word "now," in President Roosevelt's appeal for all-out assistance, officials announced a series of far-reaching developments, already undertaken or else imminent, to expedite the matter.

William S. Knudsen, Director of the Office for Production Management, said today there will shortly be a more than 60 per cent increase in number of man-hours of labor devoted to defense production now estimated at 18,000,000,000 annually.

Today's developments included:

1. The new 11-man super-mediation board awaits only selection of its final members to go into action.

2. Democratic legislative leaders told President Roosevelt at the White House today they were confident of congressional passage of the $7,000,000,000 aid bill within a week. House debate begins tomorrow and passage is expected Wednesday.

3. The French Ambassador called on President Roosevelt this noon, and a decision is believed near to allow some measure of food relief to go to Unoccupied France.

4. Wendell Willkie is prepared to take the stump in behalf of aid to the democracies if isolationists precipitate the controversy by calling a series of mass meetings as they have threatened.

5. President Roosevelt, in a message to Congress urging a National Resources Planning Board's 6-year program of public works, declared "we must seek wider undestanding of the possibilities for that future we prepare to defend."

6. House passage this week of a supplementary $400,000,000 defense bill is expected, including funds for 3,600 new army bombers, 1,200 four-engined and 2,400 two-engined.

7. With March 15 income tax returns completed, the Treasury started formulating recommendations for all-round higher taxes.

8. A big new ship building program is in the discussion stage to alleviate the serious shortage of merchant shipping.

Defense Developments

Other defense developments occurred thick and fast. A Senate Banking Subcommittee unanimously approved legislation to authorize the Federal Housing Authority to insure $100,000,000 of defense housing mortgages needed to accommodate workers in the rearmament program.

On the labor front Government officials pushed measures to liquidate some 30 disputes at defense plants, prior to the establishment of the new 11-man mediation board.

Representatives of workers and employers of metal trade industries met with Government authorities today, under auspices of the Office of Production Management to stimulate "on-the-job" training for defense workers.

Mr. Knudsen and co-director Sidney Hillman told this conference about the speedup training system to a group of 75 metal trades industrial and labor leaders.

"Training should be accomplished in the shop, for accuracy is all important," Mr. Knudsen said. "It is accuracy, not speed, that makes production.

"Our need for machinery, our need for ships, our need for proper machinery both for ships and tanks and planes, is so great that upon you will rest the responsibility of training more people in the shortest possible time in order that we may meet the deliveries that are so sorely needed both here and abroad.

More Machines Needed

"We haven't got all the machines we need. It is going to be three or four months before they get them."

Mr. Knudsen said that he and Mr. Hillman have taken a "lot of kidding about being Siamese twins" in administering the defense program.

"But as long as we're satisfied everybody else should be," he told the meeting of management and labor leaders of the metal trades industry.

Mr. Hillman said the training program must be a joint effort by labor and management.

"We must get ourselves in a position to do our very best, because our very best may not be enough," Mr. Hillman said. "The major problem at the present time is to keep a labor supply in step with the program.

"We must give ourselves without reservation to the task right now before us."

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins also addressed the gathering and pointed out that the supply of skilled labor rapidly is being used up and that the problem of replacements is arising.

President Roosevelt signed an executive order restricting export of models, designs, and specifications of materials or machines essential to national defense, the purpose being, White House Secretary Stephen Early said today, to keep defense secrets from going abroad.

At the same time Acting WPA Commissioner Hunter announced that $63,701,307 in WPA funds were approved for 213 new defense projects in February, half of the money going for airports.

John D. Biggers, OPM Production Director, named four steel experts to assist him in handling steel problems, George F. Hocker of Bethlehem Steel; Arthur A. Wagner of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, Arthur J. O'Leary of the Lukens Steel Co. and James G. West of Jones & Laughlin.

Government Watches Price

The Government continued its watchful eye on prices with many observers here believing that a strong system of price control will be instituted. Leon Henderson, National Defense Commissioner who is charged with stabilization, said today actual supply conditions do not justify the increase of one and a half to two cents that have occurred in packer hide prices and hide futures since mid-February.

Some of the events above were carried forward in public statements today, many of them showing the stimulated demand for speed expressed in the President's week-end talk. Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, for example, said he expected the $7,000,000,000 aid bill to reach the Senate floor next Monday with quick passage, and added that both minority leader Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, and isolationist leader Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana had told him they anticipated no organized opposition.

Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee in a statement from Hot Springs, Ark., said he believed the public realizes the necessity for higher taxes.

"We probably shall find it necessary, through the new tax bill, to raise about $1,500,000,000 more," he said.

Camp Record Set

CAMP SHELBY, Miss., March 17 (AP)—A master feat in defense construction came to a close here March 15 with completion of the biggest army training camp in the United States in record breaking time, and at a cost under original estimates.

Just six months ago the first of 17,000 workmen descended on the low sandy pine-clad hills of Desoto National Forest here, and the great hub-bub of building began. First troops arrived Oct. 20, 1940. Now there are 35,000 men in training, and 67,946 troops will fill the camo within a few weeks. The last of the laborers left this week.

U. S., Britain Gain in Americas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 17—Despite the fact that "plenty of Nazi agents are operating in South America, encouraging pro-British and pro-United States sentiment exists throughout the Continent, according to Sanley Irving, Secretary of the Willingdon Mission, which has been touring South America since last November, promoting sympathy and trade for the British.

Mr. Irving, who boarded the Dixie Clipper of Pan American Airways March 15 to return to Britain, voiced confidence that Great Britain and the United States could depend on South America for nitrates, copper, wool, cotton, meat and other products as needed. He said pro-British and pro-American sentiment there "brings our two countries together. The mission, headed by Lord Willingdon, former Governor-General of Canada, rturned to the United States Feb. 24.

Indians Volunteer Ahead of Draft

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—Young Indian braves, subject for the first time to compulsory military service, are volunteering in large numbers to man the defenses of Uncle Sam.

The Indian Office of the Interior Department said that at the Fort Peck, Mont., Sioux-Assiniboine Reservation 113 of the 252 eligibles for selective service already had volunteered.

On the basis of reports from 26 Indian agencies, the Office said the number of Indians registered under the Selective Service Act was 7,407. Only 37 have been called, but 574 have volunteered.

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Willkie Considers U. S. Tour To Answer 'Isolationists'

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie, determined to fight against what he considers American "islationism," is thinking of following Senator Burton K. Wheeler from city to city if the Montana Democrat conducts a country-wide speaking campaign in opposition to Administration foreign policy.

Senator Wheeler has said he would travel from "Boston to San Francisco" to speak against American involvement in war and against the Administration's conduct of foreign policy. He has predicted that other Senators would join him in such a "crusade," as he terms it.

Mr. Willkie, it was said, would like to arrange his personal affairs so that he could travel a few days behind the Senate opposition-ists and address meetings in every city where they had appeared.

It was said authoritatively that Mr. Willkie believes American foreign policy should be crystallized on the idea that the United States cannot isolate itself from the rest of the world. Such a policy, he was reported to believe, should be fixed finally and definitely so that all other Nations would know where this country stands for 10 or 20 or 100 years to come.

Mr. Willkie listened to President Roosevelt's speech before the White House Correspondents Association Saturday night and commented favorably afterward.

Mr. Willkie called the President's address an enunciation of the "aspirations of America," but said the Chief Executive could better attain his objectives "if he could now bring himself to delegate authority to a real defense commission."

"The real need now," the 1940 Republican presidential candidate said, "is organization and work carried on in the spirit of national unity without partisan or political advantage to any person or group.

"Congress and the people have placed the responsibility with the President. Appropriations alone will not do the job. We all pray he meets the opportunity of becoming the greatest statesman of his generation, for he must be such if democracy is to be saved."

Jackson Asks Clarification Of U. S. Deportation Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17 — Clarification of deportation laws has been asked of Congress by Attorney General Robert H. Jackson.

In the face of disruption of normal international travel and diplomatic relations, the Department of Justice wants new instructions in regard to:

1. Disposition of 6,249 deportees who cannot be returned to their native lands at present because of transportation dangers or lack of passports.
2. Possible validation of entry of persons who originally came into the United States illegally but have been here for a long time and have children or relatives who are legal residents.
3. Membership in the Communist Party or the German-American Bund as grounds for deportation.

Asks for Action

Recommendations for dealing with these three groups of noncitizens were forwarded to Congress by Mr. Jackson in a letter addressed to Representative Hatton W. Summers (D) of Texas, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

Of most immediate concern to Mr. Jackson are the 6,249 warrants of deportation which cannot be executed because of "conditions beyond control." He reported that 3,497 of these have been issued against aliens whose native countries have refused to issue passports permitting them to return; and 2,302 of them unenforceable because of transportation conditions. Presence in the United States of such persons, the Attorney General warned Congress, "arouses both the hatred and contempt of the alien and is well calculated to build up in our midst a group of desperate and dangerous men."

Mr. Jackson asked establishment of an independent Government board to determine classifications of deportable persons "based on their fitness to be at large in our society under present conditions, after hearings which the courts would accept as protective of individual rights."

Technical Cases

Criminal classes of deportees, he said, would be confined while awaiting deportation, but he saw no reason for detention of "persons whose deportability arises solely from technical insufficiency of entry papers."

Of the aliens whose countries have refused to issue passports, 1,254 are natives of Russia, Mr. Jackson told Congress. The 1,960 aliens who cannot be deported because of transportation difficulties include eight Communists, 852 criminal aliens, among whom are 773 who have been convicted of major crimes.

He reported that seven of ten deportees sent away in December, 1940, on the Netherlands ship Soemba went down with the ship off Nova Scotia on Jan. 5.

"Certainly as to those whose offense is technical and accompanied by no moral delinquency, there is grave question whether we should subject them involuntarily to the perils of the sea," Mr. Jackson argued.

Would Ease Restrictions

The Attorney General recommended that the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization be granted authority to waive defects and illegalities in connection with admission of persons proved to be of good moral character and loyal to the institutions of the United States and allow them to become eligible for citizenship. He pointed out that for many years such aliens have been allowed to depart voluntarily with a pre-examination to facilitate a legal reentry.

"There seems to be little point in sending these people out of the country at large expense to themselves with an understanding that they can turn around and be readmitted," he told Congress.

Asking for a clear rule on deportation of Communists and Nazis, Mr. Jackson reported extensive confusion between courts whether membership in the Communist Party or the German American Bund is in itself cause for deportation. The present law merely provides that persons shall be deportable if they become members of or affiliated with societies that advocate overthrow of the Government by force and violence.

"It seems to me," Mr. Jackson said, "that Congress should declare in definite terms the policy as to those organizations so we will not be required to try in each deportation case the whole history and philosophy of the Communist movement or of other organizations whose declared purpose may be at odds with their secret real purpose."

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America: Slave or Free?

12 *Where Speech Is Free The People Are Free*

By Tom Wallace

President of American Society of Newspaper Editors and Editor, Louisville Times

Nothing which might be done in behalf of maintenance of liberty is more important that preventing even the slightest impingement upon freedom of speech.

What may happen when that is not done—what has happened recently where it was not done—is tragically visible in Europe.

When a nation has freedom of speech it has complete liberty, because if it may say what it likes it may determine it own policies.

First means employed where government contemplates abolishing liberty is suppressing free oral and published utterance.

Free expression of opinion and narration of news are necessary in establishing and maintaining our democracy.

News of a single occurrence inspiring to advocates of freedom circulates in books, from time to time received in newspapers and in public addresses—in ordinary conversation—throughout centuries, is always useful to the greatest of causes, where government has no authority to prevent its circulation.

News of major events in political history, incalculably valuable to the progress of mankind, was, until recently, in constant circulation in nearly all of the civilized countries of the world, in various media. Such news has been succeeded by propaganda in schools and libraries.

Many Americans who undervalue press freedom do not pause to consider the fact that should it be denied, the supplanting principle might work incalculable injury.

"It can't happen here" of course. But it has happened widely in countries which until recently boasted leadership in culture.

Totalitarianism

Totalitarianism in Europe has reached the point at which facts which long were common assets of nations are withheld from a rising generation, with the prospect that the next generation will know less than that which now is represented in schools.

For 500 years, since Johann Gutenberg invented movable type, the history of man's progress toward liberty and history of use of print have been interwoven.

All of the major arts, drawing, painting, acting, poetry, the drama, sculpture, are educative and—where free—are employed more or less as propaganda, albeit one hears from a critic of the theater occasionally the dogmatic assertion that nothing which is didactic is art.

Where freedom of speech is denied as it now is in Germany, Russia, and Italy, the artist and the journalist are alike at disadvantage. The painting of Diego Rivera, for example, is as forensic as an argument from the editorial page, the soap box, the hustings, or the law court.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" was a great example of constructive employment of free speech.

Its humorless appeal to sense of justice; its powerful effect upon elemental emotion made it a factor in a national problem.

No historian, no poet, no novelist unless he is one who writes upon restricted themes, no painter, no sculptor, can be unconcerned about free speech. Great European nations now have lost services of a free press and are losing immense accrued values in the form of products of centuries of freedom of speech less complete than our own. Smaller European countrieswhose arms are insufficient to defend them against being brought within the orbit of dictatorship are in the same unhappy situation. They are losing the pattern of progressive government and along with it the very substance of enlightement.

Exploitation

The deliberate intention of despotism in these countries is to deprive the average man of education in the best sense of the term, and to deprive a majority of men and women of ordinary grammar school education, that a ruling class, educated under one dictatorship in "castles of the elite" may exploit all subordinate classes.

Where freedom of utterance is everyone's constitutional right officialdom cannot compel flunkeyism, and is obliged to be circumspect.

Louis XIV's "I am the State" stands in world history as a looming example of a great monarch's effrontery, but in 1941 the world witnesses the spectacle of major European countries governed by uncrowned upstart dictators who require that, upon pain of unlimited penalties, everyone shall say: "He is the State."

The man among hundreds of millions of hapless Europeans whose expression when he smiles does not seem to some underling of the dictator just what it should be may lose his liberty, even his life, without trial.

Richelieu laid suspicion upon a man who bowed too low. In totalitarian Europe the man who doesn't bow low enough and seem to mean it may be executed.

And no man may question the judgment or assail its carrying out without inviting execution.

Safeguards

Wherever free uterance, the highest manifestations of liberty, is guaranteed by fundamental law, government is the public's enterprise, and the mistakes the misfortunates—likewise the wisdom, the achievement of government—reflect the quality of a nation

In the United States there are no legalized restrictions upon speech except those—reflecting the will of the majority—which protect the individual or the institution from injury through malignancy or reckless statement.

Among the advantages of citizenship in the United States is the right to question publicly the judgment, the motives, of anyone who writes a book, or publishes a newspaper; anyone who sits as President, as Governor of a State, any group which makes or construes laws. That advantage is the foundation and the superstructure of freedom.

Its practical effect is to cause each human being, each private enterprise, to stand always potentially before the bar of judgment in open court, subject to the whiplash of untrammeled publicity. The greater the person, in officialdom, or in private life, the more severe his arraignment if he is in popular opinion at fault.

The immensity of the blessing which freedom of speech constitutes is little pondered by the average American because it has come down to him through centuries, an Anglo-Saxon heritage.

Rights Ignored

More than 500 years ago Wat Tyler was murdered by the Lord Mayor of London for expressing opinion as to the wrongs his class endured. The crime chronicled in every history of establishment of freedom is an example of constructive news still useful as such.

In Continental Europe today 1,000 Wat Tylers might be slain and nobody between the Urals and the English Channel would dare publish news of the murderers. A whisper of critical comment might subject the critic to capital punishment.

"For the protection of the State," meaning the dictator, a decree promulgated in Germany in 1933 declared invalid until further notice sundry articles in the Constitution, and declared "admissible" restrictions on personal freedom: on the right of free expression of opinion, including freedom of the press and rights of association and assembly; infringement of the secrecy of letter and parcel post, telegraph and telephone, orders for house search and confiscations and restrictions on normal and legal limits.

Thus dictatorship made power over privacy, property, and life its foundational authority and, in the words of a German refugee—Konrad Heiden in "One Man Against Europe"—the destruction of individual freedom sank deep into the structure of German legislation."

One of its results was legalizing protective arrest by the State; arrest and imprisonment of anyone at its own discretion without interference from courts. Anyone deemed guilty of violating so-called sound public feeling, may be thrown into prison without process of law. This is a logical result of abolishing the freedom of utterance which is commonly accepted in the United States as an inalienable right.

High Treason

The tendency of any abridgement of free speech, under any sort of government, is to snowball into greater dimensions.

In Germany because freedom of speech does not exist, a man may be tried for high treason behind closed doors, not allowed an attorney of his own selection. He is subject to the action of a judge selected by the dictator, usually a Storm Trooper.

No newspaper may question the justice of the penalty inflicted.

No man or woman may discuss the case except at risk of execution.

The Gestapo torture chambers in Czechoslovakia are merely an amplification of the process of destroying the liberty through abolition of freedom of speech.

When people in the United States discuss faults of the American press, a common mistake is the assumption that the daily press as a whole, as conducted, lacks complete freedom. The press possesses legally all of the freedom the will of a wise nation can bestow and maintain through an admirably drawn Constitution. What sometimes is mistakenly called lack of freedom of the press is merely failure of publishers to make best use of that freedom.

Columnism

With few exceptions our daily newspapers have become within the last 20 years vehicles of syndicated political opinion in such a degree that their own opinion—too often expressed feebly because the writer lacks authority to express his own opinion or lacks conviction which might enable him to express vigorously the opinion of his employer—is less remarked by the average reader than opinion the newspapers buy and sell in the "package goods trade" as Westbrook Pegler, a producer for that trade, phrases it.

That may be or may not be bad journalism, compared with the journalism of some other period. Upon that point there is honest difference of opinion between publishers who are equally sincere, perhaps equally intelligent. But whether the better newspaper is one in which Henry Watterson's ideal—"the product of one man, the offspring of a policy, fixed, sober and alert," or one in which a half dozen differing political columnists have preferred positions, freedom of the press is uuimpaired.

I am not arguing the merits of columnism which, here today may be gone tomorrow, or the merits of journalism.

I am not at the moment contending that the leading contemporary American publisher of political opinion, Dorothy Thompson, is or isn't an improvement upon Henry Watterson or Horace Greeley. I am simply insisting that those who curse columnists, and the journalism they reflect should set aside for another day, as another subject, freedom of the press.

Selection

If a publisher wishes, as the average publisher does, to give more space, emphasis, promotional advertising, and display to purchased opinion than to his own, or if he wishes, like the New York Times or The Christian Science Monitor, not to do so, he is as free to make his choice in that respect as he is in other respects to publish what he wishes to publish. That is freedom of the press. And that freedom is enjoyed equally by all citizens in so far as the law is concerned.

One of the best uses of freedom of speech is vigorous, sincere, inveterate, oral or written, criticism of the press, so long as it does not take the form of advocacy of limitation of press freedom.

The danger which lies in any impingement upon free speech is its tendency to reflect in law the intolerance of the unthinking. If the spirit of a good deal of discussion of international affairs, across American dinner tables these last few months should enter our laws the liberty which has made the United States as nearly an ideal democracy as the world has known would be at an end and persecution would begin.

If danger to free speech now exists in Washington it grows out of insufficient appreciation, in the provinces, of a blessing this nation has confidently and almost thoughtlessly enjoyed. There is no danger to free speech in laws that do not make exceptions of newspapers when regulating labor conditions.

Equality

Under laws promoting liberty of workers the newspaper plant, producing an article for the market, must be upon equality with producers of other articles.

Freedom of the press must be upheld forthrightly, and for ends for which framers of the Federal Constitution established it, and for no other ends, if it is to be sufficiently respected to be secure.

If newspaper owners, as manufacturers, seek exemption from regulatory laws affecting other manufacturers the costliest lawyers they can hire will not succeed in disguising their objective, and they will do more to undermine freedom of the press than is done by their worst abuses of that great privilege in published utterance.

The burden of maintenance of free speech rests, singularly, upon organized agencies which are its special beneficiaries; to whom its exercise means daily bread, and which are constantly and professionally its strident champions.

When they fight otherwise than cleanly not all of the bravery of their banners and the music of their bugles and drums will beguile true advocates of freedom.

Another article on this subject will appear tomorrow.

Germany's Choice for U. S.: Naziism or Fight

Continued from Page 1

to take what Germany wants to sell in return for what Germany chooses to buy on German terms of exchange, all would be well.

Which is perfectly true. It would. It would function smoothly to German advantage just so long as the American and Asiatic continents were willing to turn over exactly what Germany wanted in return for whatever happened to be the German surplus of the moment, whether cameras or canaries, quite irrespective of whether there was a desire or any need for what Germany offered in trade.

For this kind of trade is inherent in the organization of German industry and also in Nazi mentality. As has been pointed out in previous articles of this series, Nazi Germany is basically primitive, tribal Germany with a primitive unawareness of any other nation's interest and a primitive callous disregard for any interests which conflict with its own. Further, Nazi Germany is a nation organized as a machine more than any other modern nation.

Naziism is therefore being constantly driven by two things farther down the road of conquest and domination. One is the latent, tribal German urge to conquest and the other is the competitive urge of Germany as an industrial machine. It has both an emotional urge and an industrial competitive urge. It is the background of the forest tribe wedded to the modern machine which makes it the most aggressive and ambitious national force of the age.

Peaceful Pledges Given

The soothing assurances of "no harm intended" which were employed so successfully in weakening resistance in its early stages and which have been repeated endlessly and monotonously to any American who would listen ever since the United States first emerged as a possible opponent sometimes have a quality of almost pathetic, wistful sincerity. They are not always calculated and consciously dishonest. Many a German, including younger Nazis who have not yet acquired the cynicism of their leaders, sees no reason why this should not be so. This very innocence of the protestation has disarmed and deceived many a well-intentioned American as it previously deceived many Czechs, Poles, Norwegians, Netherlanders, Frenchmen and Englishmen.

But the protestations of German "harmlessness" was always as hollow when naïvely sincere as when deliberately deceptive. What has happened to every conquered country in Europe provides a clear and inevitable blue print of what would happen if Germany could extend its direct control over the British Empire and project its indirect influence throughout the world.

And at least Naziism's leaders, if not the rank and file, have discovered in the process that what they want and what they are fighting for can only be achieved, and can only survive, in a completely Nazified world. It probably came as a surprise to many of them that they could not have even a German-organized Continent of Europe as long as Britain continued resisting. What they had not counted on was the fact that resistance anywhere outside the sphere of their armies keeps mental and moral resistance alive inside. Their failure to pacify conquered Europe is in direct ratio today to Britain's prospects of survival. Their victories on the Continent remain hollow because Britain survives.

Prepared for Conflict

And they know today that the same thing would be true even if Britain were invaded and occupied so long as any resistance to Naziism existed anywhere in the world. If Britain went down the German military victory would still be just as hollow and inconclusive and the enjoyment of victory would still be just as unattainable so long as America resisted as it is today on the Continent of Europe.

Some Nazi leaders have seen this from the beginning and have planned and laid their preparations for the ultimate clash with the United States which they foresaw. As evidence note the Bund in the United States, the effort to influence the last election, the ceaseless attempt to buy or intrigue a place in the American press, propaganda and political activity in Latin America. Even when they didn't admit it to themselves their actions showed a subconscious appreciation of the fact that there could be no ultimate peace between themselves and a democratic outside world. They prepared for the clash even when they professed to believe that it need never happen.

But except for the most naïve and the most idealistic young Nazis this concept has been shattered. In his speech of Dec. 10 Herr Hitler himself recognized this inevitable conflict between a Nazi and a democratic and capitalist world. Here are some of the words he used in contrasting the two:

"We can never be reconciled with this world."

"One of these two worlds must break asunder."

"These are two worlds, and I believe one of these worlds must crack up."

Pressure for Decision

Behind this frank and realistic recognition by the German Führer of the nature of the world issue preparations have been underway for some time in high party quarters for facing it out with the United States. The strategy of the past year has been to retard the tempo of American aid to Britain by every device of propaganda and diplomatic maneuver possible.

The hope still exists in Berlin that it can conquer England before American aid becomes effective. If this can be accomplished Russia would presumably, as they plan it, capitulate completely, abandon economic procrastination, and admit Germany to absolute control of its economic, industrial, and mineral production. This would leave Germany absolute master of Europe, including its entire facilities for ship and airplane construction. The hope then would be to still string the United States along until such time as Germany was fully prepared to face it down over economic and political influence in Latin America.

The German plan, as always, is based on the theory of keeping its opponents separated so that they can be swallowed one by one.

This may not work, as they well know. If it doesn't they have plans for that contingency also. I have seen a report which was supposed to have come straight from the Brown House in Munich. I personally believe it was authentic. But even if it wasn't it was at least indicative of the authentic line of thinking in that headquarters of the Nazi party.

It dealt, among other things, with the possibility that England might be conquered, but the British Government attempting to carry on the war from Ottawa with the British fleet and American aid. It proposed then to employ deliberate and progressive starvation of the population of the British Isles as the means of forcing Ottawa and Washington to abandon resistance. This may sound fantastic and incredible to Christian-thinking people. It would also be a violation of international rules of warfare which Germans constantly invoke when it is in their interest. But it is no more fantastic than what is already being done in conquered countries.

Starvation as a means of breaking civilian resistance to German conquest is already being employed in Europe today in the opinion of many neutral experts who have studied the food situation in occupied countries. Mr. Hoover's sources of information are a notable exception to this conclusion.

The Food Question

Mr. Hoover's sources of information from Berlin are also unusual among the neutral and American food survey groups in their contention that occupied populations can be fed without aiding the German war effort. I have personally observed the activities of these different groups in German-controlled Europe and discussed their conclusions with most of them. The difference both in observation and in conclusions is remarkable.

To return to German-American relations. The German desire is to avoid outright war with the United States as long as that is in the German interest. How long it will remain to the German interest depends on strictly military considerations. There is apparently already a difference of point of view within high German quarters on this issue, some arguing that it should be postponed as long as possible and others arguing that to bring it to open war at once would reduce American aid to Britain because it would cause internal dissension and would also result in a desire on the part of American military leaders to retain a larger share of the arms produced by American industry.

Herr Hitler will undoubtedly make the decisions between these rival schools of thought himself when he thinks the time is ripe. To try to estimate that moment or the decision is impossible. Only one thing is certain, that if he decided at any moment that open war was in Germany's interest he would bring it about—unless the United States chose to take the decision away from him by acting first. The chances are that he is not yet ready for such a step. The tendency in Berlin is still to hold back on the formula, "we decline to be provoked." But it is a question of military calculations, not of good will or a belief that Germany and the United States could ever manage to live together peacefully.

Today's "Inside the War" story completes Mr. Harsch's contribution to the series. Tomorrow's article is by Mallory Browne, European Editorial Manager, who has just returned to London after a visit to the United States.

Drunken Driving Seldom Repeated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Few persons repeat the crime of driving an automobile while under the influence of liquor in this city, according to the deputy sheriff in charge of the county jail office, because the law provides mandatory jail sentences for conviction.

Offenders convicted in Crimes Court seldom realize before being arrested that they must go to jail. Their mandatory jail sentence often gives them a taste of work on the road crew with other prisoners, officials say.

Collisions, which in many cases lead to arrests for driving while drunk, may bring even stiffer penalties. The law allows a maximum sentence of 60 days in jail and a fine of $250 for driving while intoxicated. A person found guilty of damaging property, frequently an automobile, while driving under the influence of liquor, must serve at least three months in the county jail and pay a fine of $100. The maximum sentence for this offense is 12 months in jail and a fine of $500. The law makes a jail sentence mandatory for leaving the scene of an accident.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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British Acclaim Roosevelt; See Will to End Naziism

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 17—The force of President Roosevelt's latest call for all-out United States aid for the Allies is hailed here today as now showing the American President the equal even of Prime Minister Winston Churchill in determination to defeat Naziism.

More than any other event, the President's speech Saturday has made Britain feel the strength of American support. Frankly, the eulogistic praise in the British press today of the challenging words with which the President summoned his countrymen to united action could be justified alone on the score of the fresh heart it is giving the British people.

It came at a time when they are experiencing renewed Nazi air onslaught and facing an increasingly difficult food situation, with the prospect of more drastic sacrifices to come.

Readiness for Sacrifices

The Roosevelt warning to Americans that they must expect lower profits, higher taxes, and longer hours in fulfilling the role of arsenal of the democracies, is to the British a most significant indication that the United States now means business, for by their own hard experience the British know that achievement in the war effort depends largely on readiness to make sacrifices.

The fact is not lost sight of here that much remains to be done before the United States' "total effort" reaches full momentum. Nor is it denied here that American aid will only be decisive if Britain keeps its flag flying throughout this summer, which will require the utmost effort of which the British are capable.

But with new encouragement from Mr. Roosevelt's recognition of the need for "speed and speed now" in rendering American aid, Britain today is reaffirming its complete confidence in its ability to withstand assault of whatever ferocity.

Ships Put First

Specially welcome here in view of the U-boat shadow overhanging Britain is the fact that Mr. Roosevelt put ships first in the list of British requirements.

President Roosevelt, in fact, declared that America intends that its armaments and food shall reach Britain, and the British judge that if America intends it those supplies will reach Britain.

British press comments interpreting the Roosevelt speech do perhaps represent a journalistic exuberance some way beyond the point of official or even semiofficial circles here are prepared to go.

Nevertheless they are an enlightening pointer to the extent to which the British people now feel that the United States has committed itself in this war, and, moreover, in reordering the world afterward.

Enthusiastic Headlines

"Anglo-American-United States 'War Cabinet' Meets," is the headline given by the Daily Express to a brief news item reporting that the newly arrived W. Averell Harriman had conferred with Mr. Churchill.

The comment at the end of this news item was: "Although it was not officially an Anglo-American War Cabinet, it is what the meeting actually was."

Daily Mail editorial goes so far as to say of the Roosevelt speech: "Here is a final pledge that America is in this war with us."

When at last Herr Hitler's system collapses, comments the News Chronicle, "it will probably be found his fatal miscalculation was to underestimate Mr. Roosevelt's statesmanship and the unity, speed and power of the American people."

"Triumph of Understanding"

Describing the Roosevelt speech as heralding "a new democracy founded in the rock of Anglo-American federation," the Evening Standard declares that a century and a half of unhappy misunderstanding between two English-speaking peoples has at last been turned to a triumph of understanding."

The Times, of London, says: Mr. Roosevelt "has blown into thin air any doubts which may have existed in any part of the world of what passage of the Lend-Lease Bill means in the great struggle for human freedom."

Of the Roosevelt pledge, "America will assure survival of the vital bridge across the ocean," the Daily Telegraph says: "The world knows that the will and power to fulfill every word are ample and must assure victory of freedom, be the conflict short or long."

Watchdog

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Admiral Sir Percy Noble

Commander in Chief of the western approaches to Britain.

Praises U. S. Aid

CAPE TOWN, Union of South Africa, March 17 (AP)—Prime Minister Gen. Jan C. Smuts said March 15 that the American aid bill put the United States into "undeclared" war on the side of Britain.

General Smuts, in a radiocast after his return from a tour of the Middle East, termed the bill Reichsführer Hitler's "most spectacular defeat."

"Behind Germany's open war with the British Commonwealth," General Smuts said, "lies the undeclared but no less real, grim war with the United States.

"Hitler cannot win both. The struggle must now proceed until the ghost of Naziism is finally laid."

British Guardian of Atlantic Supply Route Is Man of Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 17—With the stream of United States supplies already reported on its way across the Atlantic, Britain is clearing the decks for action in the expected "Battle of the Atlantic" for control of the western sea approaches to the island.

The struggle to keep the sea lanes open for the much-needed American shipments has been entrusted to Sir Percy Noble, whose appointment as Commander in Chief of the western approaches to Britain was announced March 15.

Sir Percy, known by his colleagues as a man of action, will have what is expected to be one of the toughest assignments of his career when he tackles the job of taking the sting out of the Nazi sea menace, in the air, on the surface and underwater, for it is not likely that Germany will put up any moderate battle in its attempt to cut off the flow of supplies which Britain needs to keep fighting.

Has 47 Years' Experience

Sir Percy's 47 years' experience in the Royal Navy have given him a method of attack for such problems. Entering the navy in 1894, he became a lieutenant in 1902, and just before the outbreak of the World War in 1913, was made commander.

He served with the Grand Fleet for 1914 to 1918 when he was promoted again, to the rank of captain. He saw service as commander on H. M. S. Calliope, Calcutta, and Barham.

This World War experience proved a springboard for more responsible posts. In 1928 Sir Percy became Director of Operations Divisions on the Admiralty Staff, and in 1929 was promoted to Rear-Admiral. He became Fourth Sea Lord and Chief of Supplies and Transport in 1935.

When in 1937 the British Colony at Hong Kong was considered the Empire's principal danger spot for British overseas interests, Sir Percy was named to take up the crucial post of Commander in Chief of the China Station.

Popular With His Men

At the China station the new chief was marked as one popular with his men, of the rugged athletic type, and an able commander.

While the vital western approaches command, now extended to meet the U-boat threat, is filled, the Admiralty today named top-ranking naval aviation expert Vice-Admiral Sir Guy Royle to be the first naval member of the Australian Naval Board. Sir Guy's present post as Chief of the Naval Air Services, to be filled by Rear Admiral Arthur Lyster, was the first important appointment made by Prime Minister Churchill after he became First Lord of Admiralty in 1939.

Rear Admiral Lyster, distinguished himself in the Gallipoli campaign in the World War and was made a cavalier of the Order of the Crown of Italy. He commanded aircraft carriers from which the fleet air arm carried out its devastating attack on the Italian naval craft anchored at Taranto Harbor last November. He also received recognition for his services in the battle off Narvik, Northern Norway.

Held as 'Spy'

Wide World

Richard C. Hottelet

United States reporter, member of the United Press staff in Berlin, who was arrested by the Nazi Gestapo March 15 on what the official German news agency described as suspicion of espionage for an enemy power.

Nazis Promise Quick Action In Arrest of U. S. Reporter

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—The German Foreign Office has promised the American Embassy in Berlin full information as quickly as possible upon the arrest and detention of Richard C. Hottelet, an American citizen and a member of the Berlin Bureau of the United Press.

Mr. Hottelet, who is being held by the Gestapo, Germany's secret police, was arrested on what the official German news agency described as "suspicion of espionage for an enemy power." At the same time, the Germans made it clear that the suspicions were directed at Mr. Hottelet's private activities and not at those connected with his press association work.

Officials here moved quickly when news of the arrest reached them over the week end. President Roosevelt personally instructed the State Department to have the Embassy in Berlin begin an immediate investigation. Members of the Embassy staff are understood to have gone immediately to the German Foreign Office and to have received assurances that investigation of and action on Mr. Hottelet's case would be expedited.

Despite an official denial that the German action was a reprisal, there is a strong belief here that Mr. Hottelet's arrest was in retaliation for the recent arrest in this country of Manfred Zapp and Guenther Tonn of the German Transocean News Service on charges of having failed to register correctly under the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

It is felt here that Mr. Hottelet is being held as a sort of hostage for Messrs Zapp and Tonn, who are to be arraigned tomorrow. This belief is strengthened by the knowledge that American correspondents in Berlin have long been uneasy over the Zapp-Tonn situation, fearing that one or more of their number might be arrested by the secret police in retaliation.

Confidence is expressed here, however, that Mr. Hottelet will have no difficulty in disproving whatever charges may be brought against him—particularly as the German Foreign Office has committed itself to a speedy survey of the case.

Mr. Hottelet has been a resident of Berlin for four years and a member of the United Press Bureau for three, having covered such events as the German occupation of the Sudetenland, the deportation of German Jews and the German campaign in Flanders last year. He is from Brooklyn, N. Y.

United States Is Now in War Says Gist of Foreign Comment

By the Associated Press

To both British and Axis editors President Roosevelt's Saturday night radiocast means that the United States is in the war.

The British cheered his exhortation to Americans to give unstintingly to "all-out aid" to nations fighting aggressors.

Axis powers denounced it and warned of repercussions.

From the Axis press came such expressions as "Plainly it is now a world war" and from the British, "Here is the final pledge America is in the war with us."

These were comments from Axis capitals:

Berlin—"President Roosevelt," said the well-posted Deutsche Diplomatische-Politische Korrespondenz, "has not the courage to say openly what he actually wants. He conceals aggressive and offensive intentions by the pretext of protecting democracies against dictators . . . (he) is not so much concerned about 'the security of the democratic system' as for satisfying his own lust for power . . . he designates his nation today as the arsenal of democracy, but he obviously means a directorate of the whole world."

Said Nazi Propaganda Chief Joseph Goebbels' Der Angriff: "Europe especially, and Asia so far as Japan is concerned . . . can tell the Old Man in Washington that the harvest has not been brought in yet and that even a Roosevelt must consider a hailstorm."

Rome—Italian newspapers and radio commentators called the speech an announcement of American participation in the war. The Rome radio, heard by CBS, said it foreshadowed "a tremendous bloodbath."

Virginio Gayda, Fascism's much-quoted spokesman, called it Roosevelt's "invitation to war and an attempt to legitimatize the aggressive initiative which he will take."

That the President felt he had to speak, he declared, was evidence the United States really is divided.

Tokyo—"By alarmist oratory employed with force and flower," contended the Foreign Office-controlled Times, the President "disclosed an attempt to unite under one banner all democracies . . . plainly it is now a world war of the totalitarian nations with the Axis on one side and the democratic totalitarians on the other."

Comments from anti-Axis capitals:

London — The London News Chronicle said the speech indicated "America is all out to win. In a technical sense she still is not in the war, but in every real sense she is in it up to the hilt."

The London Dail Mail commented "Here is the final pledge America is in this war with us."

The Daily Sketch said "in effect" the speech was "a total declaration of war against Hitler, as complete in its terms as if it had been an official ultimatum of a fight to the finish."

Elsewhere around the world there were these comments:

Athens—The Greek radio said President Roosevelt's words "officially and irrevocably signed the death warrant of the (new order)."

Chungking—Editorials in Chungking newspapers said the address spiked Japanese reports that American aid to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek might not be forthcoming.

Ankara—"America has entered the war," declared the Turkish newspaper Yeni Sabah. "Her decision will save humanity . . . There can be only one end for Germany and that is to be trodden over."

"The equivalent of a declaration of war," commented the newspaper Tasviri Efkar.

Sweden Says Arming Merely for Defense

STOCKHOLM, March 17 (AP)—The Swedish Government is steadily calling up army units to reinforce its neutrality, but the public was told in a communiqué not to be alarmed.

"Although there is no reason to suppose that an intensification of the war between the Great Powers would directly concern Sweden," the communiqué said, "we must evidently still see to it that our neutrality guard is efficient. That is why our defense preparedness has now been somewhat reinforced.

"The fact that some of the summonses in this connection have been made at short notice should not be interpreted as a sign of a disquieting situation. These summonses only form part of the efficiency tests that have to be made with the calling up of the machine."

Yugoslavia Stiffens Stand Against Demands of Axis

Continued from Page 1

estimated tonight that 16 Nazi divisions—perhaps 240,000 men—now are massed on or within striking distance of Bulgaria's frontier with Greece.

These, he said, are in addition to 12 divisions—about 180,000 men—in Nazi occupied Rumania.

[Against these German forces, the British are said to be pouring 300,000 men into the Greek mainland and already to have disembarked about 100,000 with fighting equipment.]

This source said the Nazi forces in Rumania are divided as follows:

Two divisions still actually instructing the Rumania Army or defending strategic points;

Four on the Rumanian frontier with Soviet Russia or moving in that direction;

Two near Yugoslavia;

And four scattered along the German supply line ready to be moved in any direction needed.

The expert said Nazi troops still were pouring down from Austria through Hungary and Rumania toward Greece, apparently to match British preparations.

British in Turkey?

LONDON, March 17 (AP)—Authoritative sources said today they had no comment on an NBC report in New York that its Istanbul reporter, Martin Agronsky, sent a radio message last night that British forces were entering Turkey.

Greeks Inflict Heavy Loss

ATHENS, Greece, March 17 (AP)—Benito Mussolini's "big push" aimed at breaking Greek resistance in Albania, and said to have been directed by the Duce himself, cost the Italians 50,000 effectives out of a force of 150,000, Greek spokesmen asserted.

The week-long series of violent attacks, backed by 300 planes, but repulsed everywhere by Greek forces inferior in numbers, now has dwindled almost to local actions, they said.

Il Duce's own men called the wrecking of the offensive a "real massacre," the official Greek spokesman declared.

Some Greeks said there was evidence that Signor Mussolini had toured the Albanian front in an armored car exhorting his commanders to break through the Greek lines at any cost.

Captured Italian officers, the Greeks said, declared that Fascist divisions averaged losses of 40 to 50 per cent of their effective was launched over a 20-mile front from the Viosa River to the southern slopes of Mount Tomoros, but which was centered mainly on a strength in the offensive, which three-mile sector around Tepeleni.

The Greeks earlier had said Signor Mussolini gave his Albanian generals an ultimatum to "do something" by March 15.

Authoritative Greek sources said their troops, increasingly confident of final success, had gained the initiative over the Italians.

In addition to the great losses of men and material, six prominent Fascist personalities, including two of Mussolini's oldest collaborators, were reported killed or captured.

The famous Italian Eleventh Army was said to have been hit so hard that it was necessary to reorganize it with strong reinforcements.

French to Preserve Sunk Ships' Names

VICHY (AP)—The names of four French war vessels sunk with flags flying before Norway and Dunkirk will be kept alive as long as there is a French navy.

Admiral Jean Darlan reports that four of the best and most recent 1,800-ton torpedo boats will be given the names Bison, Sirocco, Foudroyant and Adroit.

The destroyer Bison was sunk after a battle with enemy planes while escorting a convoy from Namsos to Scotland. The torpedo boat Sirocco was outstanding in submarine destruction and was sunk off Dunkirk while carrying troops and the other two had similar records.

'France Has a Navy' Played Up In Plan to Convoy Food Ships

PARIS, via Berlin, March 11, delayed (AP)—The Paris press for the second straight day praised the decision of Admiral Jean Darlan, Vice-Premier of the Vichy Government, to convoy food supplies to France if necessary.

Simultaneously, the press continued to give scant notice to the United States' British aid bill. (The act was passed by Congress and signed into law on the day this dispatch was written.)

Reporters for French language newspapers were told at a press conference by Count Podewill of the German Propaganda Ministry that the "world is beginning to remember that France has a navy."

"Events show," he told his writers, "that since France again has taken an independent position foreign powers are again realizing that France is strong."

[Admiral Darlan declared on March 10 that French warships would be used to convoy French food ships if Britain continues its blockade of France.]

The newspaper Aujourd'hui jibed at American "pacifism." It said America was reaching far into the Orient under the same banner of pacifism which England had employed over Europe.

America, Aujourd'hui continued, always "in the interests of peace," participated vigorously in European affairs to protect its own commercial interests.

In conversations with the French, correspondents find a widespread belief that American help for England will come too late.

The French press has been given a pep talk on the advantages to be gained by French workers accepting employment in German mills. The chief of the central bureau for hiring foreigners to work in Germany told the French writers that 1,500,000 foreigners are working in German factories, including 33,000 from France.

British Recapture Berbera In Land, Sea and Air Assault

CAIRO, Egypt, March 17 (AP)—British Imperial troops, convoyed and shielded by warships and warplanes, have regained Berbera, seaport capital of British Somaliland, it was announced officially today.

The re-entry yesterday into the British Somaliland Capital after seven months of Italian occupation appeared as still another developing thrust against Italy's whole East African empire.

The British encountered machine-gun and artillery fire from shore emplacements at Berbera, but the batteries of British warships quickly wiped out this resistance, it was uthoritatively reported.

Italian resistance was described as slight. About 100 prisoners were reported taken, with still others being rounded up. British casualties were said unofficially to have been negligible.

British and Indian troops have taken "important heights covering Cheren," key city in the British drive into Eritrea, British General Headquarters announced today.

Meanwhile, preceded by bombers and fighting planes, British forces which advanced into Ethiopia from Italian Somaliland over the Mogadiscio-Harar road 11 days ago have drawn close to the strategic town of Jijiga, a British communiqué said.

At Jijiga the road turns west to Harar, 50 miles distant and 35 miles south of Diredawa on the Addis Ababa-Djibouti Railroad, the Ethiopian capital's single convenient means of land communication with the outside world.

This railroad, military spokesmen said, is the immediate British goal.

While other British land forces from Dolo and Mega in the south marched north to Addis Ababa itself, the troops in the north were preparing for the assault which they hoped would isolate the capital which the Fascists triumphantly occupied at the conclusion of their Ethiopian conquest in 1936.

In all these southern sectors, a communiqué said today, the British made rapid advances.

In aerial preparations for the attack in the north, a communiqué said, the South African Air Force raided Diredawa, destroying eight Italian planes.

The southern advance on Addis Ababa was along the "Strada Reale" from Italian Somaliland by way of Neghelli, where Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, now in command of the Italian troops in western Libya, won a big victory in the Ethiopian campaign. Neghelli lies about 270 miles south of Addis Ababa.

Edda Ciano Escapes

ROME, March 17 (AP)—British air raiders are reported to have sunk an Italian hospital ship on which countess Edda Ciano, eldest daughter of Premier Mussolini and wife of Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, was serving as a volunteer Red Cross nurse in the Albanian port of Valona.

Stefani, official Italian news agency, said the alleged incident occurred on the night of March 14, and called it "an ignoble new crime."

The Countess was among the last to leave the sinking ship, Stefani asserted in its report yesterday.

[The Countess returned to Rome last November after two months of work as Red Cross nurse in Libya, and apparently resumed her work in Albania.]

Italy's Version

ROME, March 17 (AP)—The Italian High Command announced today that heavy fighting had broken out anew in the vital Cheren sector in Eritrea, with the Italians beating off constant British attacks.

Yesterday's war bulletin carried a similar report of hard fighting in this region, where Italian defenders are said to be blocking British troops attempting to reach Asmara, the Eritrean capital, and Massaua, the Colony's Red Sea port.

Britain Drives On

By a Staff Artist

Ethiopian Battle Scene

Position of Jijiga, point reached by British forces moving north from Mogadiscio to cut the Addis Ababa Djibouti Railway in Ethiopia. To the north is Berbera, capital of British Somaliland which is again in British hands.

Wichita's Plane Factories Facing Orders of More Than $100,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA, Kan.—With the winter months behind, Wichita's aviation industry now is responding to the stimulus of milder weather, and within a few weeks it will be in operation on an unprecedented scale.

The big advance in employment and production will come during March and April, and it now appears that all production schedules set for spring will be met. The total backlog of orders now amounts to more than $100,000,000.

At the Stearman division of the Boeing Airplane Company a new $640,000 addition to the old plant, which addition is practically complete, is expected to double the capacity of the unit, so that a trainer plane can be finished each 90 minutes.

Work on the Stearman plant No. 2, where bombers are to be built, will not be completed for two or three months; but the construction is making steady progress, and spring weather will accelerate the work.

At the Beech plant an expansion program costing $2,000,000, and designed to increase factory space from 125,000 to 550,000 square feet, is nearly complete. Much of the new space already is occupied, and the exteriors of all the new units are finished.

The Cessna plant, with a new order for $13,000,000 from the Canadian Royal Air Force, is moving as rapidly as a combined program of production and expansion will allow.

Aviation employment here, as spring approaches, amounts to about 7,000. This figure is expected to go up 4,000 or 5,000 by midsummer.

Special Police to Close 'Badlands' of Shanghai

SHANGHAI, March 17 (AP)—A special police force under joint control of the Japanese-dominated Shanghai City Government and the International Settlement took over control today of extra Settlement areas where previously there have been jurisdictional disputes.

The police declared they would clean out the so-called "badlands" where vice and drug dens and hideouts of gangsters and kidnapers long have gone unmolested.

Freighter Off Bar

OCEAN CITY, Md., March 17 (AP)—Resuming a voyage interrupted nine days ago when she went aground on a sand bar near here, the armed Norwegian freighter Olaf Bergh was at sea again today, in tow, and bound for a Philadelphia dry dock.

Yugoslav-Italian Trade to Increase

ROME, March 17 (AP)—Trade between Italy and Yugoslavia will be considerably increased, with easier facilities for payment, under a new commercial agreement, Italian authorities announced today without disclosing any figures.

Better railway facilities also are provided to move freight from other Balkan countries to make up for war hindrances in the Mediterranean, it was said.

From Yugoslavia Italy imports fish, livestock, poultry, wood, grain, dry vegetables and metals. She exports to Yugoslavia wool, silk, rice, artificial wool, mercury and machinery.

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Britain Moves to Draft Women for War Work

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 17—An important speeding up of Britain's war industry and labor in order to make the arsenal here at home 100 per cent efficient is foreshadowed in Labor Minister Ernest Bevins new labor draft plans.

His plans call for absorbing thousands of women into war production, and getting thousands more to replace men over the present military age who will be transferred from less-essential jobs to war industries.

Under existing conditions, men between the age of 18 and 40 are required to register for military service.

Starting in April, men between 40 and 42 years of age, not already engaged in work of national importance, will be required to register and, if found suitable, will be put to work on munitions and civil defense. Part of the new drive to get labor for war factories also will include a combing out of men of military age who have been rejected for service.

Women 20 and 21 years old will be required to register and will be permitted to volunteer for war work. Only if the number is insufficient is the possibility of introduction of compulsory measures contemplated.

Exemption by Jobs

The so-called "dereservation" process will provide that age exemption from military service will be raised in a wide range of industries. It also will alter grounds of exemption. No longer will exemption by granted by occupation or industry, but will be decided according to whether a man's particular job is considered vital from a war-production viewpoint. This is expected to result in a large replacement of men by women in many industries.

The problem of unskilled labor is almost as important as skilled labor, large numbers of men being required for a variety of manual labor jobs.

Men now engaged in so-called essential services and those on the reserved list can be transferred to other areas and other work which may be considered more important. Shipbuilding, puarticularly, demands more skilled workmen, and those who have left this industry now must register and return to it.

The most important thing, from the standpoint of its practical effect, is the announcement of improved conditions of training, whereby both men and women trainees will receive what Mr. Bevin called "proper wages," not merely something just above unemployment pay as it is at present. Thus men trainees 21 and over will get 60s. 6d. instead of 31s. a week, and women trainees will bet 38s. instead of 29.

Such an increase really is Government recognition of the fact that previous appeals for war-work volunteers have failed largely because of the low wages offered.

Men's Pay for Women

Wage scales, it is interesting to note, have not been dictated by the Government, but resulted from agreements between representatives of employers and employees co-operating with the Government.

An important advance for women is the stipulation that where a woman replaces a man, although she enters the job at a woman's minimum wage, at the end of six months, if she takes a man's place, she is to be paid a man's wage for that particular job.

It is obvious that preparations for a sudden expansion of war industry must be made and that this reservoir of labor must be assembled now. New war factories, many of which soon will be completed, will require thousands of new women workers. Others will be wanted in order to reduce the hours of labor for women in existing factories.

The success of the Government's plans, it is pointed out, depends largely upon its administrative efficiency in placing new workers in war industry, and in the ability of unskilled as well as skilled labor to find its proper niche and to be properly accommodated.

Managements, therefore, are being urged to improve their social efficiency. Not only transport, but also billeting conditions must be improved, otherwise the prevention of the movement of labor by restrictive decrees will, of itself, do little good.

The transfer of workers to factories far distant from their homes is one of the war's biggest industrial problems for Britain. During the World War, munitions factories were built near largely populated areas where the supply of labor was at hand, Aerial warfare has changed all this during the present conflict. For example, a very difficult problem is that of moving married women workers. The Government has sought to mitigate this problem by setting up welfare arrangements in factories by granting special "settling in" allowances, and by making arrangements for billeting and the erection of hostels.

Jews Have No Chance in Nazis' 'New Order'

Elimination and segregation is their lot wherever Hitler's armed forces are in control.

VICHY, France, March 17 (AP)—Decrees naming 511 more Gentile administrators to take over Jewish-owned businesses in Paris, were passed yesterday as a move to virtually eliminate Jews from the economic life of Occupied France appeared to be underway.

The decree brought to 1,224 the number of businesses taken over for "Aryanization" in the former French capital.

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, March 17—Elimination and segregation of Jews are becoming fixed measures of Adolf Hitler's "new order" for German-controlled areas, which now include one sixth of the world's Jewish population.

Probably 2,500,000 of Europe's 9,000,000 Jews have come under German domination since Nazi storm troopers took over Austria in March, 1938.

In the first seven countries occupied by Germany, 850,000 Jews lived in 1939, according to estimates of the American Jewish Committee.

In addition, hundreds of thousands of Poland's 3,100,000 Jews, of France's 400,000 and of Rumania's 900,000 are within the Nazi sphere.

Barred From Professions

The general picture from dispatches, unfinished but being filled in systematically day by day, shows the Jew is being barred from professions and public office, discouraged from mixing with other people, dispossessed and driven from his business, made to show distinguishing badges and placards, and, in instances, made to dwell in ghetto-like districts.

One thousand Jews in Vienna were rounded up with their scant belongings Feb. 19 and banished. it was reported, to the Lublin area in Poland, where Herr Hitler is said to plan a vast settlement area where Jews may live almost to themselves.

Another contingent was deported a few days before, and at least 4,000, along with several thousand from eastern German cities, were sent away in October, 1939.

In Poland, a high concrete wall in Warsaw segregates 500,000 Jews from the rest of the city.

Ghetto in Amsterdam

In Amsterdam, the authorities announced recently the withdrawal of all Gentiles from the Waterloo Square district, in effect establishing a sort of ghetto surrounded by canals.

Perhaps Das Schwarze Korps, organ of Herr Hitler's blackshirted Elite Guard, has supplied the new basis—the Nazi theory of Jewish "war guilt."

Holding that the Jew was responsible for the war, this paper said last August that the Jew must pay the cost and that one of the prerequisites of peace must be banishment of every Jew from Europe.

In the months since Herr Hitler started his offensive in western Europe, the plight of the Jew is indicated by this assembly of reports from Associated Press dispatches:

France:

For several months after the fall of France, there was a steady stream of anti-Jewish developments in France. In the unoccupied zone a commission has now been set up to tighten restrictions on the Jewish population.

Last Oct. 18 the Vichy Government, for the first time in French history, established a series of anti-Jewish laws.

Local officers were given authorization to establish concentration camps and to designate places of Jewish residence. Decrees banned Jews from public office, from journalistic, moving picture or radio activity, from the courts in any capacity except as lawyer, from the officers' ranks in the armed forces and from being head of a company subsidized by or holding public funds.

In addition, many foreign Jews —and it was estimated there were 300,000 to 400,000 Jewish refugees in France—were in effect barred from the medical, dental, pharmaceutical and law professions.

All Jewish-owned shops in Paris were tagged with yellow signs, and the forced Aryanization of all Jewish-owned business—about 11,000 firms—was reported in January to be progressing rapidly. Vichy spokesmen said the French "would not push things so far," although the Germans indicated they expected similar action in the unoccupied zone.

The Paris theater has barred Jews from the stage.

In Alsace, Jews may not own farms and have been warned to leave the cities.

For a few weeks after the French defeat there was an occasional newspaper attack on Jews in the unoccupied zone, and instances of anti-Jewish disorders at Nice, Cannes, Marseille, Toulouse and Lyon. Jewish windows have been smashed along the Champs Elysées in Paris.

Germany has moved to keep as many Jews as possible out of the territory she has occupied.

The border between the occupied and unoccupied zones was closed to Jews so those who fled before the invasion could not return. Similar action was taken to prevent their return to Belgium or Alsace-Lorraine.

Germany even rounded up 10,000 German Jews in the Rhineland and Palatinate province area, it was announced last November, and sent them to France, where they were placed in a shelter camp. The French announced that only foreign Jews without funds were placed in these camps, and that they were free to go if they could get permission to enter another country.

The Netherlands:

Many difficulties arose for the Netherlands' 150,000 Jews following the German occupation. Many firms discharged their Jewish employees. A German decree barred Jews from public or semi-official employment, and from any functions in the courts, schools, postal or telegraph service. Newspapers were given to understand that employment of Jews was "undesirable." Many suicides among Netherlands Jews were reported.

All Jews have been forced to register and their property has been listed. "Jews not wanted" signs are posted on shop windows in Amsterdam, The Hague, and Utrecht. Jews are barred from theaters, and their enrollment in universities restricted. Some Jewish rituals have been forbidden.

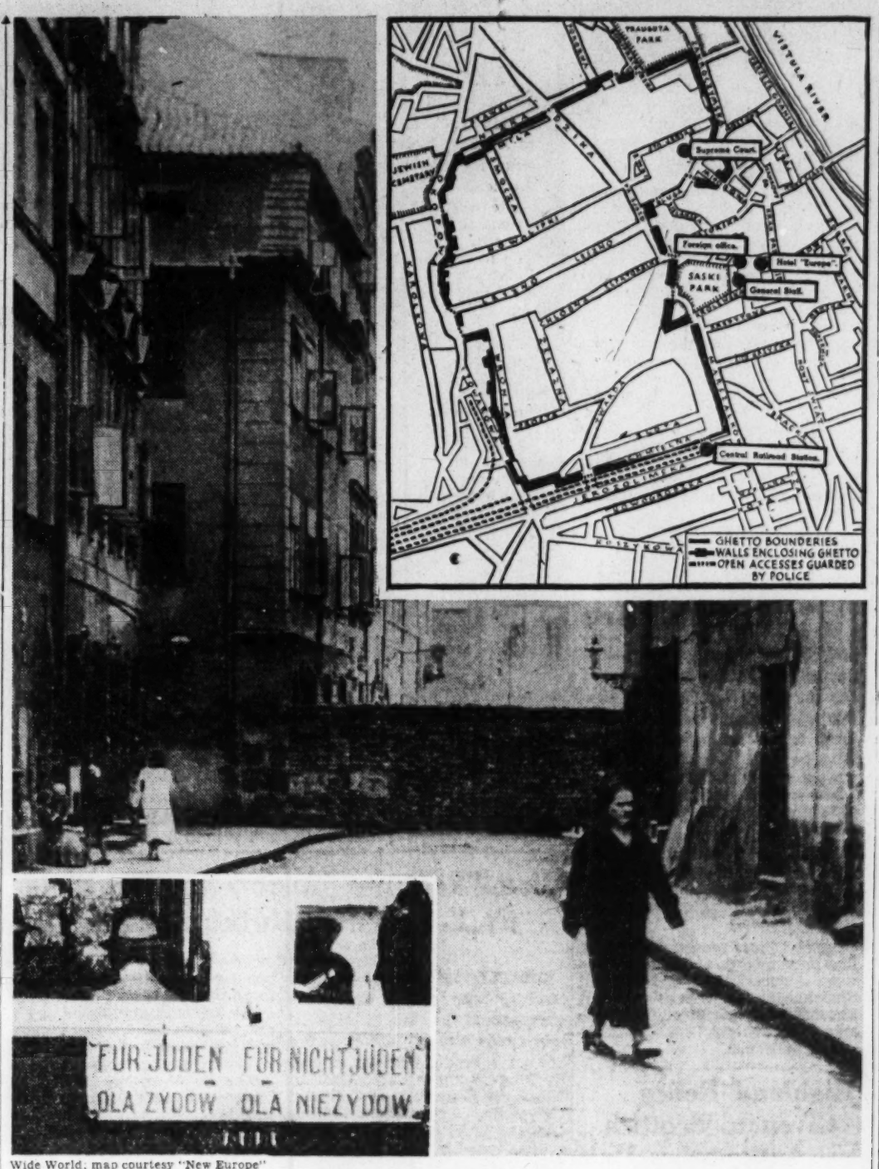
Belgium:

On Nov. 27 the German military commander, Gen. Baron Alexander von Falkenhausen, decreed the ban of Jews from any function or profession connnected with public administration, politics, teaching, utility services or organs of public information such as newspapers and radio.

All Jews over 15 must register, the listing of their property abroad is required, and enterprises with any Jewish connection must declare so publicly. Sixty thousand Jews probably were affected.

Norway:

Norway's 1,300 or so Jews apparently have not attracted much attention from the German authorities. But their stores must be marked, and they are excluded from the civil service.



Wide World; map courtesy "New Europe"

In The Ghetto in Warsaw

Upper right: Map of Jewish Ghetto in Warsaw. Center: Just as in the Middle Ages, the Jews in Nazi-dominated Warsaw are segregated in a section separated from the rest of the city by a high wall. The wall even crosses streetcar tracks. This picture was one of a series made in Warsaw by a Swiss journalist and smuggled to Switzerland. They arrived in this country by Clipper after having been passed by Swiss and British censors. Lower left: An example of racial discrimination in Warsaw. This sign on a trolley car indicates that the Jews must sit in the left section only, while the right portion of the car is for "Non Jews."

Nazis Report Schuschnigg Moved to Bavarian Prison

BERLIN, March 17 (AP)—Kurt Schuschnigg, last Chancellor of independent Austria who has been a prisoner of the Nazis since just before the anschluss was proclaimed March 13, 1938, has been moved to Bavaria, according to Vienna information.

There, in an undisclosed village, the former Chancellor lives with his wife, still in the custody of the Germans, it has been disclosed by Baldur von Schirach, Nazi Statthalter (Governor) of annexed Austria.

[For more than a year after his imprisonment, Herr Schuschnigg was under guard in the Metropole Hotel in Vienna, headquarters of the Gestapo, German secret police. There had been subsequent reports, however, that he had been moved elsewhere in Germany.

He married the former Countess Vera Fugger von Babenhausen in a ceremony he could not even attend, on June 3, 1938.

Herr Schuschnigg, then the first ex-Chancellor of a Nazi-absorbed country, already had disappeared from his Belvedere Palace and his brother, Dr. Arthur Schuschnigg, acted as his proxy. Not even the bride, it was believed, knew then where her husband was being held.]

U. S. Warships at Auckland

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, March 17 (AP)—The United States cruisers Brooklyn and Savannah and the destroyers Case, Cummings, Shaw, and Tucker, arriving today for a three-day visit, were greeted by thousands of New Zealanders who lined the waterfront. The ships were on a training cruise.

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—The Navy Department disclosed last night that two light cruisers and four destroyers were "paying an informal visit of three days" to Auckland, New Zealand, in the course of a training cruise in Pacific waters.

"The purpose of the visit is good will and recreation," a Navy statement said, adding that the vessels will return at the end of the visit to their "normal operating base" at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Capt. Ellis S. Stone commands the detachment. The vessels are the light cruisers Brooklyn, Captain Stone's flagship, and Savannah, commanded by Capt. A. C. Bennett, and the destroyers Case, Shaw, Cummings, and Tucker of Destroyer Division 6, commanded by Commander H. E. Paddock.

Hail to Thee, Alma Mater

CAMBRIDGE, England, March 17 (AP)—There is a strange story about a former Cambridge student now a Nazi flier, who comes machine-gunning nearby villages and making the rounds of this ancient center of logic and classical lore.

"I'll tell you," said one native, "this fellow was once at college. He knows too much not to have been."

"Right you are 'Alf' agreed another. 'He's a one all right.'"

A bank clerk repeated the story. "Shows you the value of a college education," he laughed. "But that isn't saying some of our chaps who attended Heidelberg aren't getting in some licks there."

Townfolk say the Nazi shows up on village market days, which vary the country over, and swoops down when the streets are fullest.

On one nearby town the lone raider dropped only one bomb—and this hit squarely on top of the post office and knocked out all the telephones.

He pointed out that the college pastime of walking or cycling over the country roads to the many neat villages nearby would have given ample opportunity to learn the local setups.

The tactics employed by the plane gunner are usually the same. Picking an overcast day, he drops from the clouds and comes as low as 150 feet sometimes, his guns blazing from one end of Main Street to the other. Then he swings around, returning with bombs splattering.

It's quite a homecoming to Alma Mater—if it is.

War, Revolt Threaten Syria

DAMASCUS, Syria, March 17 (AP)—French-mandated Syria has narrowly escaped from war and revolution, a responsible source in the French High Commissariate declared in an interview yesterday.

Strikes appearing to have political aspects continued in Damascus and two cites of the French-mandated Levant states, Aleppo and Beirut. Civil courts already have fined 15 agitators and sentenced them to one to four months imprisonment.

Authorities said the causes and aims of the strikes had not been determined.

The Commissariate spokesman said the main duty of the French authorities here was to maintain their present attitude until a peace conference determines the fate of these territories.

[The High Commissioner, Gen. Henri Dentz, represents the Vichy Government. Authorities remain loyal to Vichy but dispatches have reported efforts of the de Gaullist sympathizers to swing Syria and French troops there over to the "Free French" side as allies of Britain.

Fascist sources in Rome also have hinted of a threat to Syria from British troops in the Middle East.]

Four persons were killed and scores injured last Sunday as police and troops broke up street demonstrations against the Government's new food distribution regulations.

Spain Puts Nazis in Tangier

TANGIER, Morocco, March 17 (AP)—The Spanish Government abolished the last vestige of internationalism in the Tangier Zone yesterday by ordering the ouster of the Moroccan native nominal ruler.

The ruler's place was to be turned over to Germans as a consular office and the German flag was to fly today over the building in this seaport on the Strait of Gibraltar for the first time since the start of the World War.

Another authority was to be set up tomorrow under Caid Sidi Larbi Temsamani, who, under international law, was an assistant to the nominal ruler. The Caid's powers will be similar to those of the regime in Spanish Morocco.

[An accord signed July 25, 1928 in Paris by France, Spain, Italy and Great Britain fixed an international zone at Tangier and gave Spain police control. Spanish troops occupied Tangier on June 14, 1940, and on last Nov. 23 the Spanish Cabinet approved a law recognizing Tangier as a protectorate.]

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Nothing Can Save England, Hitler Says

BERLIN, March 17 (AP)—Declaring that "no power on earth" could change the outcome of the war and reiterating his threat to crush England, Reichsführer Hitler yesterday marked Germany's Memorial Day by a speech at the Arsenal Museum.

Addressing German field marshals, generals, admirals and Government and party leaders, he warned that from now on Germany would "resume its share of the load" in combatting the enemies of Italy.

Salient excerpts from his address follow.

War Guilt: "There were (in 1918) elements whose goal that time was to rob the German nation of the most primitive right of life, who in the years of the Versailles dictate, raised as the dogma of the new world order political enslavement and economic impotence, and now are opposed to the revival of our people with the same hatred with which they once pursued the second Reich.

"In complete misjudgment of the situation, in a sadly false estimate of their own and Germany's power, and in complete ignorance of the will and determination of the new German leadership, they expected a second crushing of our people would be as easy as the first attempt."

United States to Blame? "The fact that the American General Wood before the investigation committee of the American Senate testified that as early as 1936 Churchill told him Germany was getting too strong again and must be destroyed in a new war, established firmly in history the real responsibility for present developments.

"England and France alone wanted war—not so much the people as a thin stratum of political and financial leadership behind which, wielding its last power, stood international Jewry and its world conspiracies of democracy and free masonry.

"But it was the hope of these responsible warmakers which thrust Poland forward not only to attain outward justification for war but also to make sure in advance that Poland would play its World War role of dividing German strength."

Polish Campaign: "The 18-day campaign in Poland was but the precipitous end of these hopes. Under these circumstances the German people were able to enter the year 1940 with proud confidence. But our people did not deceive themselves to the year lying ahead. The battle in the west, which remains in the memory of every living German World War soldier as an episode of suffering without end, had to be decided.

"In exact knowledge of our preparations and plans, in boundless confidence in the German soldier, his armament and leadership and ability and before all in his attitude, I dared on Memorial Day, 1940, to predict the battle before us would end in the most glorious victory in our history.

"Eight weeks later this battle started."

War in the West: "But before the defense forces struck in the west what was probably the most important decision of the war was taken. On April 9, with just a few hours to spare, a dangerous British attempt to strike German defense powers in the heart from the north was anticipated. At dawn on May 10 this perhaps most dangerous threat to our military and political position had been swept aside. So the battle to a decision in the west could begin. It followed a course previously mapped out.

"That which could not be done in four years of indescribable sacrifice in the world war was accomplished in a few weeks: The crushing of the British-French front."

Conquest: "The German people have recovered everything which once was sacrificed in a foolish delusion. The soldiers of the World War did not fall in vain. Their heroic conduct left a heritage which an ever worthy German generation will prize with deepest emotion and which paralyzes the memories of our enemies.

"It is perhaps this consciousness of strength which enabled the German people today to achieve such greatness. The people feel they are carrying out the will of heroic ancestors."

Aid to Italy: "But we think also of the Italian soldiers, who as allies also must give up their lives in distant parts of the world. Their ideals and objectives are the same as ours: The world is not here for a few people and an order based eternally on the distinction between the haves and the have-nots does not exist any more because the have-nots have determined to lay claim to their portion of God's earth.

"The home front, too, in this war must make a greater sacrifice than formerly. The heroism of the home front contributes its bit to the most decisive battle in German history. And here it is not only the man who must show the power of his resistance but the woman, too. The nation has become a battling unity. And not because they sought this fight but because it was forced on them.

"Behind us lies a winter of work. What remained to be improved has been done. The German Army is now the strongest military instrument in our history. In the months of this winter our allies bore the brunt of the whole power of the British attack, but from now German forces again will resume their share of this load."

Reply to Roosevelt: "No power and no support coming from any part of the world can change the outcome of this battle in any respect.

"England will fall.

"The everlasting Providence will not give victory to him who, merely with the object of ruling through its gold, is willing to spill the blood of men.

"Germany demanded nothing of England and France.

"All of the Reich's renunciations, its disarmament and peace suggestions, were vain.

"The international finance plutocracy wants to fight this war to the finish.

"So the end of this war will and must be its destruction.

"Then may Providence find a way to lead their people, from whom the chains will be struck, into a better order.

"But while we end this battle victoriously we thank our heroes of the past, for we are saving that for which they fell: Germany, our people and its great German Empire."

Nazis Make Mystery Of Inonu Messenger

By the Associated Press

Berlin, March 17

Authorized sources declined to discuss the question of Turkish President Ismet Inonu's messenger to Herr Hitler. They would not say whether he had arrived in Germany, what the program for him was or what the contents of President Inonu's message might be.

[Nazi sources previously had reported a diplomatic courier on his way to Germany last week with a message from President Inonu answering one to him from Chancellor Hitler March 4 in which the Führer was reputed to have offered a Nazi watch over Turkish "interests and well-being."]

Stalin Prizes Given To 102 for Skill In Russian Arts

MOSCOW, March 17 (AP)—The Council of People's Commissars announced on March 16 the final list of 102 Stalin prizes for cultural achievements, granting 7,150,000 rubles to artists, musicians, writers, actors, and producers.

The awards brought to 14,800,000 rubles the prizes announced in three days.

[The ruble nominally is valued at 19 cents, but conversion into dollars is inaccurate because of different living conditions in Soviet Russia.]

Among those receiving the final first prize awards of 100,000 rubles were Alexei Tolstoi and Mikhail Sholokhoeff, novelists; Dmitri Shostakovich, composer, and Galena Ulanova and Olga Lepeshinskaya, ballerinas.

Highland Relics Given to Scottish Antiquarian Unit

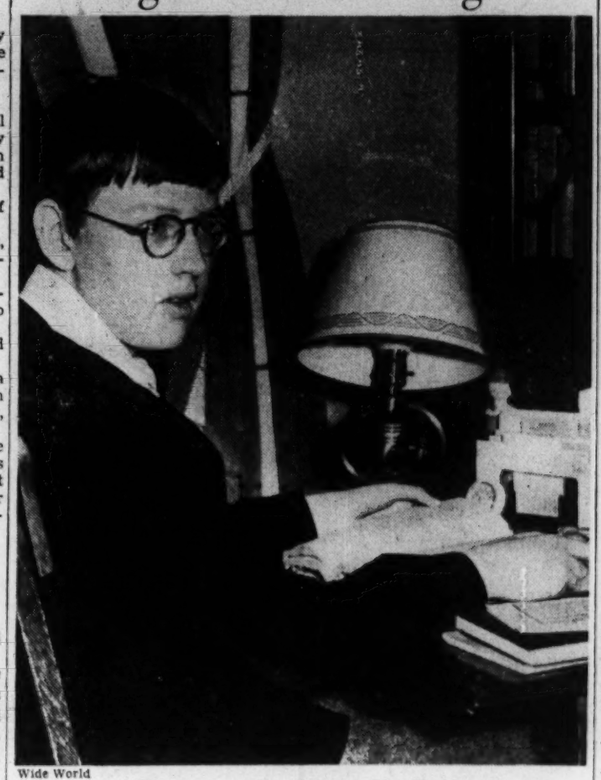
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—Highland broadswords, dirks, powder-horns, luckenbooth brooches, and fine examples of the work of eighteenth century gunsmiths were included in a collection recently handed over to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

The collection, described as one of the most important contributions ever received, came into possession of the Society through a bequest of Charles E. Whitelaw, well-known expert, who had labeled and arranged the exhibits.

Other gifts to the Society during the year included a beaker urn and flint knife of the Bronze Age, a fifteenth century iconographic ring, a two-handled silver quaich made in 1737. A legacy of £1,000 was also left to the Society by its late President, Sir George MacDonald, in order that it might continue his work on the Roman occupation of Scotland.

College Freshman—Age 12



Wide World

West Coast Prodigy at His Desk

Alexander Hull, who has enrolled as a freshman at the University of Washington after passing a special examination given to him by the faculty. He is 12 years of age. He is seen in Seattle.

Give Them the Music They Want, N. Y. Teaching Authority Advocates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — Music teachers who believe boys and girls should be taught classical music only and no jazz or swing, are not in accord with the modern teaching methods advocated by Miss Lilla Belle Pitts of Columbia University, and Miss Mildred Lewis of Lexington, Ky., President of Southern Conference for Music Education, recently held here.

Miss Pitts is the author of the music integration program and material used in high schools throughout the Nation. She was one of the principal speakers at the conference.

"If the boys and girls want Bach, give it to them. If they want Irving Berlin and George Gershwin's works, let 'em have that, too," says Miss Pitts.

"And there's nothing wrong with them if they prefer Artie Shaw, the Dorseys or Glenn Miller to Arturo Toscanini or Leopold Stokowski," she said.

Proof that the young musicians attending the conference agree with Miss Pitts and Miss Lewis was disclosed by the way they flocked around piccolos at eating places to hear popular tunes while they weren't using their vocal chords to produce the more serious type of music.

Miss Pitts was emphatic in her assertion here that all schools must enlarge their conception of music curricula so that a place for everyone can be found.

"It's true," Miss Pitts agreed, "that the teachers and conservatories don't specialize in teaching popular dance tunes and such, but that's because it isn't necessary.

"Swing isn't anything new; it's always been 'here,'" she declared, and explained that after a boy or girl learns the notes, technique and mechanics of music, he can play the popular pieces without further teaching.

As head of a high school music department of more than 2,000 in New Jersey, Miss Pitts frequently aided her students in preparing for some dance program, stunt event, or novelty act.

Her pupils found the woman who knows more about famous music than most other people always willing to help them with some arrangement of jazz or swing; and they loved her for it.

The first question she always asked a new student was what type of music he liked best, and she sought to help students to follow the music of their profession.

If a lad is good at playing the trombone, why not encourage him for a dance band, she reasoned. Or if a girl likes Wagner or is inclined to like opera, conservatory training seems appropriate.

Music follows the emotions, she explained. Hymns naturally fit into a church program, Wagner and Mendeissohn into a wedding, Berlin at a musical show, such songs as "I Hear a Rhapsody" at a dance, and marches in a parade.

It takes all type of music, and a teacher of teachers at Columbia, she is trying to instill that theory into her students.

There are no restrictions, she emphasized.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1470kc, March 30; April 6, 20; May 4, 18.

10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly WIXAL), 11.79mc (25.4m), 10.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., April 6; May 4.

7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73mc (25.6 m), chimes radiocast, 7 to 7:30 p. m., April 6; May 4.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on April 20; May 25.

New York

New York—Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on April 6, 20.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1500kc, on April 6, 20; May 4, 18.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1080kc, on April 13; June 1.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on April 6; May 4.

Cleveland—First Chruch of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, April 6, 20; May 4, 18.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on March 30; April 6, 20; May 4, 18.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on April 6; May 4.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on March 30; April 27.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on April 6, 20; May 4, 18.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, March 23; April 6, 20; May 4, 18.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on April 20; May 18.

Summer Garden Concert Studio Club
presents a benefit performance of
"Ladies' Land"
a musical farce
composed and produced by
WINIFRED LUGRIN FAHEY
Tuesday, March 25th
at 8:15 o'clock
in the
Northern Vocational Auditorium
Tickets 50c Mount Pleasant Road
TORONTO, ONT.

Denmark's Cows Not So Contented On Diet of Nettles

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, via Berlin, March 17 (AP)—Look what the once-contented cows in Denmark have come to: weeds and seeds and nettles.

The Danish bossie—an important milk and butter fat producer—is cut off now from her old-time principal source of fodder, the United States.

She gets, instead, domestic substitutes and there is such a variety of these the Danish Royal Agricultural Society has published a book on the subject.

The Society said acorns, nettles, certain fish by-products, chestnuts and kitchen scraps would make an emergency snack for a cow, and also listed white lupine, shredded heather, dust of peat, pine cones, cakes of carrots and weeds.

Cakes made from poppy seeds were recommended as a fattening diet—with the observation that care should be taken not to make the animals opium addicts.

Rumors of Wool and Sugar Shortage Spiked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17 — Don't spread rumors about forthcoming scarcities or price jumps in woolens, sugar, or other consumer goods: there is no great shortage in sight on any necessity item in this country, says Miss Harriet Elliott, consumer member of the National Defense Advisory Commission.

Miss Elliott made this plea today at Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's press conference. A few weeks ago the President's wife had told the same group that housewives should be ready to adjust themselves to doing without aluminum pans or new model automobiles if called upon to make such sacrifices. Today Miss Elliott explained that her division, by stepping up production, introducing substitutes, and spacing military purchases for this country as well as for other democracies, hoped to cut sacrifices to a minimum.

Right now, Miss Elliott said, her division is looking ahead to next fall. Rumors are going around that because of the great demand for uniforms, wool prices will be practically prohibitive.

Price Rises Likely

Miss Elliott has been talking over the situation with wool producers and manufacturers. While there probably will be a slight increase in wool prices, there need not, she believes, be any great jump if surplus South American supplies, as well as the Australian crop, now held in bond in this country, are utilized.

Imported calfs and kids for gloves may be out of sight by next fall, but there will be plenty of domestic hides available if cattle growers will bring their stock to market as the Government requests, Miss Elliott says.

Next week, Miss Elliott is having a group of shoe manufacturers in to discuss possibility of increasing their profits by increased sales rather than increased prices.

Recent rises in the cost of furniture, Miss Elliott traced not so much to a scarcity of lumber, but a drawing off of labor to defense industries.

Textile Investigation

She is about to order an investigation of cotton textile machinery to find the location of the bottlenecks that are threatening to send cotton prices up despite the existence of the largest domestic cotton surplus the Nation ever has known.

Miss Elliott praised the job done by better business bureaus, wholesalers and retailers, and consumer organizations to ward off "scares" in the present crisis. To them, along with the Consumer Division of the Defense Commission, she gave credit for the smallness of price increases from 1939-40.

Miss Elliott's figures showed food between the two years rose 2.4 per cent; clothing, .3 per cent; while household goods dropped 2.2 per cent. Since the beginning of the new year, price rises have been steeper, she said.

Bristol's Fire Watchers Check Damage in Nazi Night Raid

BRISTOL, England, March 17 (AP)—The German Air Force reverted to its one-town-a-night attacks last night and showered high explosives and thousands of incendiary bombs on this West England port.

Most of the fatalities suffered resulted from a direct hit on a public shelter.

It was the eighth concentrated attack on Bristol since Sept. 24.

The raids started lightly but as the night wore on high explosive and fire bombs fell steadily in increasing numbers "for some hours."

Authorities said few serious fires resulted because of the alertness of fire watchers.

Weather Halts RAF

LONDON, March 17 (AP)—Nazi bombers concentrated last night on Bristol, west English port, causing "considerable damage" and "a number of casualties, including people killed," the Government reported today.

Bad weather kept the RAF from making any major sorties during the night.

London had an alarm before midnight and some raiding was reported in other districts of England but a communiqué said casualties were few and damage small.

Several persons were reported killed on the night of March 15 when a bomb hit a dance hall in a London suburb and wrecked a bus outside. It was the second dance hall hit by a bomb on successive Saturday nights.

The Admiralty announced last night that the 670-ton submarine Snapper, whose normal complement was 40 men, was overdue and "must be considered lost."

The Snapper, fifth of her class reported lost, was credited by the Admiralty last July with torpedoing five supply ships in two separate convoys near Norway. Only three of this class, described as being capable of making a crash dive in 30 seconds, now remain.

Liner Bremen Afire

BERLIN, March 17 (AP)—A fire of undetermined origin aboard the German Lloyd liner Bremen was described in a late afternoon press conference today as "big" and "still continuing."

Authorities declined to give further details.

After the first announcement of the fire by DNB, German news agency, in Berlin, the agency later substituted a Bremen dateline for the story. (The indication was that the ship was at Bremen.)

When asked whether reports the Bremen had been sunk were true, authorized sources said that, since the Bremen was in an unrevealed port, obviously she could not be sunk.

[The 49,846-ton liner repeatedly has been reported damaged or sunk since her dramatic dash across the Atlantic from New York to Murmansk, northern Russian port, in the first days of the war. The Germans announced her arrival in a German port in December, 1939. A British submarine commander reported he had sighted her en route, but refrained from attacking without warning.

The British Broadcasting Corporation, commenting on the German announcement, recalled that the RAF on the night of March 13 carried out a particularly heavy raid on the German docks and shipyards at Hamburg and Bremen.]

English Women's Heels Get Lower As War Goes On

LONDON (AP)—War is cutting the height of English women's heels.

The Government Timber Control wants women to wear lower heels and save wood. The Leather Control wants them to rule out the trimmings which waste leather. The Wool and Silk Control wants fewer materials used for evening shoes. The Ministry of Supply wants plain shoes instead of the fancy designs which take up too much of the shoe-maker's time.

Sandals and open-work shoes which wear out quickly, toeless models, and similar types will not be worn in the future and there will be few designs for evening models. Three-inch heels soon will become obsolete, the trade predicts, and even "moderate" heels will be considered high.

Axis Hears Britain May Seize Azores

ROME, March 17 (AP)—Il Voce d'Italia reported under a Berlin dateline yesterday that a British project is afoot to occupy Portugal's Azores Islands in the Atlantic Ocean and to land troops on the Portuguese mainland.

This dispatch was similar to charges against Norway and Holland published here before the German invasion of those countries last spring.

[German quarters expressed great interest in what was described as a report from Tangier, in Morocco, that the British planned occupation of the Azores and an expedition to Portugal.

The Associated Press has not received any report to that effect except from Berlin and Rome.]

Shorter Liquor Hours

FREDERICTON, New Brunswick (AP)—A resolution closing liquor stores in New Brunswick no later than 6 p. m. every weekday except Saturday and no later than 1 p. m. on Saturday was passed unanimously in the Legislature March 14. This would apply for duration of the war. Present closing hours for the 37 liquor stores in New Brunswick range from 6 p. m. to 9:30 p. m.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Bedfordshire

Bedford: Corn Exchange, 7:30 p. m., April 8.

Wiltshire

Marminster: Regal Cinema, 3:15 p. m., April 11.

Isle of Man

Douglas: Wellington Hall, Duke Street, 7 p. m., April 1.

United States

Alabama

Huntsville: West Clinton Grammar School Auditorium, West Clinton Street, 8 p. m., March 27.

Sheffield: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 28.

Arizona

Douglas: Lyric Theater, 534-36-38 Tenth Street, 3 p. m., March 23.

Globe: St. Paul's Methodist Church, 8:15 p. m., March 24.

Tuscon: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 25.

Arkansas

Conway: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 23.

California

Bishop: Church Edifice, North Main Street, 8 p. m., March 24.

Chula Vista: Congregational Church, F Street at Center, 8 p. m., March 27.

Corona: Woman's Improvement Club, 8 p. m., March 28.

Fall Brook: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 23.

Fillmore: Fillmore Union High School, 3 p. m., March 23.

Long Beach (Fourth Church): Veterans of Foreign Wars Hall, 32 East Louise Street, 8 p. m., March 28.

Los Angeles (Second Church): Church Edifice, 948 West Adams Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 27.

Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., March 27.

Los Angeles (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 4200 South Flower Street, 8 p. m., March 25.

Los Angeles (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 936 West Forty-ninth Street, 8 p. m., March 27.

Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 8 p. m., March 25.

Orange: Orange Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 23.

San Diego (Fifth Church): Asbury-Methodist Church, Polk Street and Marlborough Avenue, 8 p. m., March 28.

San Francisco (Ninth Church): Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 28.

Santa Barbara: Church Edifice, 120 Valerio Street, 8 p. m., March 4.

Sierra Madre: Sierra Madre Grammar School, Highland and Auburn Avenues, 8 p. m., March 28.

South Santa Anita: Church Edifice, 812 West Duarte Road, 8 p. m., March 28.

Tulare: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 24.

Vallejo: Vallejo Junior High School Auditorium, Amador and Illinois Streets, 3 p. m., March 23.

West Los Angeles (Nineteenth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 1650 Federal Avenue, 8 p. m., March 25.

Colorado

Denver (First Church): Denver Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 25. Radiocast 8 to 8:30 p. m., Station KFEL, 920 kilocycles.

Denver (Joint lecture): Denver Municipal Auditorium, 12:10 p. m., March 24.

Connecticut

Bridgeport (First Church): Bassick High School, Fairfield Avenue, east of Clinton Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 27.

Hartford (Second Church): Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, Capitol Avenue and Trinity Street, 8:15 p. m., March 24.

Illinois

Belleville: Church Edifice, Washington and Jackson Street, 8 p. m., March 27.

Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2840 Logan Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 25.

Highland Park: Elm Place School Auditorium, Sheridan Road and Elm Place, 8 p. m., March 24.

Marshall: Congregational Church, 8 p. m., March 25.

Rock Island: Church Edifice, Seventh Avenue and Twenty-second Street, 8 p. m., March 25.

Indiana

Auburn: Assembly Room, Court House, South Entrance, 3 p. m., March 23.

Goshen: Goshen High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 28.

Shelbyville: Indiana National Guard Armory, 8 p. m., March 24.

Iowa

Denison—Notice in March 15 Sentinel withdrawn.

Fort Dodge: High School Auditorium, 1015 Fifth Avenue North, 3:15 p. m., March 23.

Kansas

Eldorado: Junior College-Senior High School Audiorium, 8 p. m., March 28.

Junction City: Church Edifice, Fifth and Jefferson Streets, 8 p. m., March 27.

Topeka: New Municipal Auditorium, Eighth and Quincy Streets, 8 p. m., March 24.

Kentucky

Covington (Latonia Society): Covington Library Auditorium, Scott and Robbins Streets, 3:30 p. m., March 23.

Louisiana

De Ridder: Auditorium, City Hall, 3 p. m., March 23.

Monroe: Ouachita Parish High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 23.

New Orleans (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, Concert Hall, 8 p. m., March 25.

Massachusetts

Neighborhood Lectures (auspices The Mother Church):

Franklin: High School Hall, West Central Street, 3:30 p. m., March 23.

Maynard: Union Congregational Church, Main Street, 8 p. m., March 24.

Whitman: Whitman Town Hall, South Avenue, 8 p. m., March 25.

Westboro: Westboro Town Hall, Main Street, 8 p. m., March 27.

Andover: Memorial Auditorium, Punchard High School, Whittier Street Extension, off Bartlett Street, 8 p. m., March 28.

Stoughton: First Congregational Church, Washington Street, 3:30 p. m., March 30.

Michigan

Detroit (Third Church): Church Edifice, Second Boulevard at Seward Avenue, 8 p. m., March 28.

Mississippi

Greenville: Gold Room, Hotel Greenville, 8 p. m., March 24.

Laurel: Y. W. C. A. Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 24.

Missouri

Cape Girardeau: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., March 23. Radiocast.

Kansas City (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, Wornall Road and Sixty-sixth Street Terrace, 8 p. m., March 25.

Springfield (Second Church): Senior High School, East Central Street, 8:15 p. m., March 29.

Nebraska

Hastings: Municipal Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 23.

Lincoln: Church Edifice, Twelfth and L Streets, 8 p. m., March 28.

Omaha (Second Church): Church Edifice, Forty-first and Davenport Streets, 8 p. m., March 27.

New Jersey

North Bergen: Robert Fulton School Auditorium, Hudson Avenue, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets, 3:30 p. m., March 23.

New York

Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Edifice, 340 Sixty-seventh Street, 8 p. m., March 28.

Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 261 East Twenty-first Street, 8:15 p. m., March 25.

Brooklyn (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Sterling Place, between Seventh and Flatbush Avenues, 8 p. m., March 28.

Great Neck: Great Neck High School, 8:15 p. m., March 25.

Mount Vernon: Westchester Woman's Club, 110 Crary Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 27.

New York (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 520 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 8 p. m., March 24.

Oklahoma

Ardmore: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 27.

Cushing: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 25.

Fairfax—High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., March 23.

Muskogee: Church Edifice, Seventh and Court Streets, 8 p. m., March 28. Radiocast Station KBIX, 1500 kilocycles.

Seminole: High School Auditorium, 801 North Timmons, 3 p. m., March 23.

Tulsa (Third Church): Convention Hall, Boulder and Brady, 8:15 p. m., March 24.

Pennsylvania

Bellevue: Bellevue Theater, 603 Lincoln Avenue, 3:15 p. m., March 23.

Philadelphia (Third Church): Town Hall, 150 North Broad Street, 3:30 p. m., March 23.

Texas

Beaumont: Rose Room, Hotel Beaumont, 8 p. m., March 24.

El Paso: Scottish Rite Cathedral, 301 West Missouri, 8 p. m., March 27.

Houston (Third Church): San Jacinto High School Auditorium, San Jacinto at Holman Street, 8 p. m., March 25.

Longview: Junior High School, 410 South Green, 8 p. m., March 25.

Pampa: City Hall Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 28.

San Antonio (Second Church): Church Edifice, 806 Belnap Place, 8 p. m., March 27.

Virginia

Richmond: Church Edifice, 2201 Monument Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 27.

WINSTON CHURCHILL
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The Wishing-Well

By Carolyn Haywood

Illustrated by the Author

The week before school closed was the busiest week that Betsy had ever known. All of the children were as busy as bees. In every room, they hammered and sawed and painted and pasted. Rolls and rolls of brightly colored crepe paper were piled up on tables. The whole school was getting ready for a bazaar.

At first the children in the second grade didn't know what a bazaar was. Billy said he thought he had seen one at the zoo.

Miss Grey said, "No, Billy, a bazaar is not an animal."

Betsy said that she had been to a bazaar once. "They had tables trimmed with pretty colored paper," she said. "And they sold all kinds of things. They sold cakes and dolls and flowers and preserves and everything you could think of."

"When are we going to have the bazaar?" asked Kenny.

"The last day of school," said Miss Grey.

"And are we going to sell things?" asked Billy.

"Yes, Billy," answered Miss Grey.

"What will we do with all of the money?" said Billy.

"The money is going to be spent for new things for our school play-ground," said Miss Grey. "It will buy a new sliding-board, some new basketballs, a football, baseballs and bats. Of course, it depends upon how much money we earn."

The Second Grade Gets to Work

"What will the second grade sell?" asked Ellen.

"I haven't decided yet," said Miss Grey.

Betsy raised her hand. "Yes, Betsy," said Miss Grey.

"At the bazaar that I went to, they had a Wishing-Well. You put ten cents in the bucket and when the bucket came up there was a surprise package in it. It was fun. I got my bank in the Wishing-Well."

"Couldn't we have a Wishing-Well?" asked Kenny.

"I believe we could, Kenny," said Miss Grey, "but we would have to build it ourselves."

The children thought it would be wonderful to have a Wishing-Well. Christopher said that his father had a grocery store and that he could get a big sugar-barrel to make the Wishing-Well.

A week before the bazaar, Christopher and Billy brought the sugar-barrel to school in an express-wagon. The children set to work at once. They cut a big piece out of the side of the barrel, down near the bottom. This made an opening where someone could reach in and put the surprises in the bucket. They covered the rest of the barrel with large sheets of paper. With gray and white and black paint, they made the paper look like stones. Across the top of the barrel, they fastened a rod with a handle. Billy tied the bucket on the end of a piece of rope. Then he tied the rope to the center of the rod.

"Now let's turn the handle and see if it works," said Kenny.

Betsy turned the handle. Down went the bucket to the bottom of the well. She turned it again and the bucket came up.

The children could hardly wait until the last day of school—the day for the bazaar and the day they would be promoted to the third grade.

When the day came, Miss Grey's desk was piled high with little packages. Just before Mr. Windrim came in to carry the Wishing-Well out to the play-ground, Miss Grey said, "Now, boys and girls, I have some good news for you."

Number One Child

All of the children looked at Miss Grey.

"Every boy and girl in this class is promoted to the third grade," said Miss Grey.

"Who is promoted number one?" asked Billy.

"You will have to ask the Wishing-Well," said Miss Grey.

"Christopher, will you come and grind up the bucket? The name of the number one child is in the bucket."

The children were very still as Christopher walked to the front of the room. Betsy could feel her heart beat just a little bit faster. She was sure that her name was in the bucket. She had been promoted number one from the first grade. "Of course, I will be number one again," thought Betsy.

Christopher was standing by the Wishing-Well now. He turned the handle very slowly. In a few moments the bucket appeared. Christopher put his hand in the bucket and pulled out a piece of paper. He looked at the paper.

"Will you read it, Christopher?" said Miss Grey.

This is what Christopher read: "Ellen is promoted number one."

Betsy could hardly believe her ears. She had been so sure that Christopher would read her name. But he hadn't. Ellen was promoted number one. Betsy looked at Ellen. Her face was shining, she was so happy. A big lump came up in Betsy's throat. She bit her lip and blinked her eyes to keep back the tears.

Miss Grey looked at Betsy and said, "Betsy, would you like to take charge of the Wishing-Well this afternoon?"

News for Mother

Betsy shook her head. "No," she whispered. Betsy was so disappointed that she didn't even care about the bazaar.

"Well, then, I'll do it," said Miss Grey. "Perhaps you will come and help me." Betsy just shook her head.

"Billy and Kenny are going to put the packages in the bucket," said Miss Grey.

Betsy was feeling so unhappy that she didn't see how pretty the bazaar was. She wished that she could go home, but she had promised to meet Mother at the flag-pole. She wondered what Mother and Father would say when they heard that she was not promoted number one. She guessed that they would be disappointed in her.

Betsy stood by the flag-pole looking very sad. After a while she saw Mother coming towards her. Betsy ran to meet her. She flung her arms around her mother's waist. "Mother, Mother," she cried, "I didn't get promoted number one."

Mother stooped down and put her arms around Betsy. "Come," said Mother, "let's sit on this bench." Betsy sat down beside Mother. She put her head on Mother's shoulder and cried very hard. "I didn't get promoted number one," she sobbed. "Ellen was promoted number one. I don't like Ellen any more."

"Well, Betsy, you were promoted, weren't you?" said Mother.

"Yes, but I wanted to be first," said Betsy; "just like last year."

Mother patted her little girl's shoulder. "You did the very best you could," she said. "That makes Father and me very happy. It doesn't matter if you were not first. You see, darling, if you were promoted number one all of the time no one else would know how nice it is to be number one. You like sharing your toys with Ellen and now you are sharing this happiness with her."

Betsy sat up and Mother gave her her handkerchief. Betsy was beginning to feel a little better. "Then it doesn't matter, does it, Mother?" she said.

"It doesn't matter at all," said Mother. "Shall we take Ellen with us to Grandfather's for the summer?"

"Oh, yes," said Betsy, as she wiped the last tear away. "That would be nice."

Betsy got down off the bench. "Well, now, I have to help Miss Grey with the Wishing-Well," she said.

Betsy and Mother walked over to the Wishing-Well. "I'll help you, Miss Grey," said Betsy.

"Oh, thank you, Betsy," said Miss Grey. "You are just the one I need. Billy and Kenny are having such a good time putting the packages in the basket.

Betsy looked down into the well. She could see Billy's bright face peeping up through the opening in the side of the barrel.

"We're making a lot of money," said Billy.

"Mother," said Betsy, "I want to whisper something to you."

Mother leaned over and Betsy stood on her tip-toes. "Mother," she said, "wouldn't you like to have a little boy too?"

"A little boy?" said Mother.

"Yes," said Betsy, "couldn't we take Billy too?"

"Perhaps we can," whispered Mother. "We'll see."

March Wind

March wind is tricky,
He'll take your hat
And twirl it and whirl it
This way and that.
He'll huff and he'll puff
And he'll blow it about;
He'll roll it and bowl it
With lustiest shout.
He'll drop it and mop it
Around in the dust;
He'll dip it and tip it
With a bellowing gust.
Then he'll laugh in your ears
And ruffle your hair;
And off he'll go whistling
With never a care!

OLIVE CARLETON-MUNRO

A Quilt From Hedges

A group of small girls, members of a Division of Brownies at Cheltenham, England, have just made a beautifully warm quilt for the Red Cross funds.

"We got it from the hedges," they said when the quilt took a prize in a local thrift competition. It sounded like a fairy story, but the small girls explained that they went into the country at the time the sheep were shedding their thick coats, and combed the wool from the hedges. "Then we washed it, and teased it, and made it into a quilt," they added, as though it were the easiest thing in the world for children between the ages of 7 and 10 to do!

Not content with this activity, they have collected over a thousand used electric light bulbs for sale for the Red Cross, and have taken a keen interest in providing comforts for the soldiers in the middle east.

Glasgow Brownies are also to the fore. On hearing that their older sisters, the Guides, were responsible for cleaning the Guide Hostel for Service women which is being run there, and for doing the large amount of washing up, they determined to take their share and to keep them supplied with dishcloths which they knit themselves!

The Hostel when taken over had been standing empty for some time and required a great deal of cleaning, but the Guides "went to it" with a will, scrubbing and scouring every evening after school and work hours in order to get it ready in time. It is now in full swing and a great comfort to the women members of the forces who use it. Many arrive there in the early dawn, but however early they always find a friendly welcome from the Guides who take the night shift.

Spring Came Over the Hill

Patsy lamb first opened her eyes on a snowy April morning. Like all other little lambs she had a black nose, pink ears, and long, trembly legs.

The first thing she knew was being carried in the old shepherd's arms across the meadow and laid on some straw in a big barn next to the farmhouse where she would be safe with her mother.

"Lie still, my dearie, till snow be gone," said the shepherd, patting her head. "Then I'll put 'ee back in the pen."

Patsy Waits for Spring

Patsy did as she was told, and lay still for what seemed a long time, but at last she got tired of the barn and ran to the open door and peeped out. The world was still hidden under its blanket of snow. This surprised Patsy very much.

"Everything is white, just like me!" she called to her mother. "Is it always like this—cold, and white, and very, very quiet?"

"Dear me, no!" answered Mrs. Sheep. "Any day now Spring may arrive, and then everything will be green. The trees will burst into leaf, the birds will sing, the mill stream will rush over the stones, and there will be grass—beautiful green grass—for us to eat. We shall live on the hillsides then, and you will run and leap and grow strong and big!"

This sounded delightful to Patsy, who could hardly wait for it to happen. Each day she hoped for a sign that Spring was near, but still the carpet of snow stretched as far as she could see, icicles hung from the eaves of the farmhouse, and everything was very, very still.

But one morning when she ran outside, Patsy saw that at last something wonderful had happened! The sky was blue, and the sun shone and sparkled. There were strange sounds in the air too, sounds that she had never heard before. A steady drip, drip from the eaves; the mill stream rushing in the distance; a song from a bird in a tree near by.

"Spring is here!" Patsy said to herself, and at that moment a child appeared over the brow of the hill, and danced towards the farm. She was dressed in green from the top of her pointed cap to the tips of her little woolen gloves. She wore green shoes too, and Patsy noticed that wherever she stepped she left a green footprint! Spring had come! Patsy ran back to her mother.

"How do you know that Spring is here?" asked Mrs. Sheep.

"I saw her come dancing over the hill!" cried Patsy. "She was all in green, and she left green footprints wherever she went."

Happy Days Ahead

"That is Mary, Farmer Dimbleby's little girl. She is just home for the holidays. But you are quite right, Spring has come! The snow is fast slipping away and soon we shall have a green world everywhere."

Patsy raced up the hillside. Her little hoofs sank into the melting snow and she, too, left green footprints just as the child had done! She poked her nose into them.

Grass! The beautiful green grass that her mother had told her about!

That night the shepherd came in with a lantern in his hand.

"Go to sleep, my dearie," he said. "Warm weather's comin' now, and soon ye'll be out friskin' on the hillsides. And Mary will be there too. That little maid do bring the Spring with her wherever she goes, with her kind heart and her merry ways."

"Her kind heart and her merry ways," then Spring wasn't only green grass, and blue skies, and flowers, and rushing streams. Spring could be here all the year round!

Happily the little lamb tucked her head under Mrs. Sheep's warm neck. By the time the shepherd had closed the barn door and gone out into the night, she was fast asleep.

Two Prize Letters

Here are the letters of Evelyn Worrell, seven, of New Britain, Connecticut, and Marilyn Allen, ten, of Scipio Center, New York, who won the regular awards in February:

Note From a Brownie

Dear Peter White:

I liked the story of Betsy and her cookies in school. Mother and I made heart cookies too. We made the cookies in our own kitchen, and they were for our Brownie Troop Valentine party. I thought it was funny when Billy forgot to get his drink of water. I am sorry that Billy had to spill the flour for the cookies. At our Brownie Troop we had a mail box too. In our school room we also had a mail box for Valentine's day.

I wanted to thank you a long time ago for the story of Judy Jo and her Jack-o-lantern. I liked the story of Judy Jo because I have a little brother who will be three on June 13th.

I hope I would have been as patient as Judy Jo if my brother threw my Jack-o-lantern on the sidewalk. We never miss the Children's Page.

My name is

Evelyn Worrell

Praise for Pegeen

Dear Peter White:

I have always had the Children's Page to read. Of all the stories I have ever read on it, I like the Pegeen series the best. I love Irish talk and like to pretend I am Irish and try to talk as I think an Irishman would.

In the first story printed, called "A Letter for Francie," Brigid had finished, after doing the regular washing, her doll Patricia's clothes, when the postman came with two letters, one for mother from Michael at school in Cork, and yes, one for little brother Francie. When Francie opened his letter he found it was from Pegeen, a motherless child who wanted Francie to come for her in a big white boat as he had promised. Mother decided that Pegeen should come to live with them. That story had two parts.

The next one was, "A Welcome for Pegeen." It told how Brigid, Francie and Liam, his twin brother, took all the children from the village with them to the bus to meet her. Pegeen was much surprised for in the mountains she had seen very few children. She at once loved Brigid's doll, Patricia, and was delighted to be allowed to hold it. Her shyness soon left her after reaching the O'Sullivan's home. She enjoyed the children's pets.

In the third and last story called "Pegeen Makes Herself at Home," Pegeen rose early and mother let her go to the well with the pitcher. She came back dirty and without the pitcher saying the little people in the well had taken it from her. Father and the twins succeeded in hooking the pitcher out of the well with a wire, but they were unable to get the top.

Later that same day mother had to go to town. She left Pegeen to watch the soup. After a little bit Pegeen took Patricia and Bran, the dog, and went for a walk. Bran hid Patricia in the bushes. Pegeen got her all dirty looking for her. When mother returned she found the soup had burned. Pegeen had to go to bed while her clothes were washed.

I especially liked the forgiving spirit and hospitality shown by the O'Sullivans.

I would like very much to meet Hilda van Stockum, the author of these stories.

Your friend,

Marilyn Allen

Puzzle Corner

How many names of American Presidents do you know? Strange names for Presidents the words listed below seem to be, but if you unjumble the letters and get them in their proper order, you will be able to tell which Presidents they are. Write the names you get on the blank lines beside each group of letters and keep them until next week. Then check your answers with the correct ones that will be printed on this page.

NO MAIDS ——
NO MORE ——
TOE LOVERS ——
RAVEN BUN ——
RECIPE ——
GLIDE FAR ——
GLIDE COO ——
HORN AIRS ——
IN OWLS ——
AH NOW STING ——

Now here is a rhyming puzzle:

Take All You Can

My first two letters find in track,
My next two find in course.
My fifth and sixth now find in blow,
My last one find in force.
My whole? Well, you should never make it.
It's better far for you to take it.

Answer: ——

* * *

How did you come out on the answers to last Monday's puzzles? Here are the answers:

Answers to March Birds

1. Robin. 2. Finch. 3. Wren. 4. Dove. 5. Lark. 6. Crane. 7. Jay. 8. Crow. 9. Tern. 10. Thrush.

Answer to Puzzle Rhyme:

TIME.

Answers to IC Puzzle

I C i c l e s
b I C y c l e
t r I C k l e
s p l I C e d
s e r v I C e
t r a f f I C

(These stories that we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

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The Home Forum

The High Places Of Ireland

"Is Irish history all prehistoric?" whined a round little boy, from some distance down the path.

"Come on, Gerald, don't lag so," snapped his mother, who was lowering herself cautiously over the dilapidated wall that separates the churchyard from the rough field sloping up to the Hill of Tara.

Gerald was quite right that much of Ireland's troubled history did take place a long while ago. But not all. Up this bare hillside, the feet of 250,000 people had tramped in 1843 at Daniel O'Connell's summons, to protest the Act of Union with England. Still, with each step we took toward the misshapen, turf-covered lumps at the summit, where stands St. Patrick's huge statue, we were entering the distant past of which Thomas Moore sang. O'Connell's mass-meeting, as we advanced, was making way in our imagination for other assemblies, dimly seen through the centuries.

* * *

For Tara was the chief seat of the Irish monarchs up until the year 563 A. D. Then, in King Dermot's reign, they suddenly deserted it, because, it is said, of the curse of a certain St. Ruadhan of Tipperary. To determine how long they had already lived there would need more than a good head for figures; a great deal of guessing would have to be done, too, for it was their seat during the reigns of one hundred and forty-two monarchs. It was no primitive encampment that they abandoned. The site of the banqueting house alone measures nearly 800 feet: the "great house of a thousand soldiers," lighted by enormous brass chandeliers. And they were no barbarians, these chess-playing kings, who, if accounts do not exaggerate, used cups of carbuncle, gold, and silver, and were entertained by pipers and jugglers.

* * *

What is the statue of St. Patrick doing here in this pagan stronghold? He was always a disturbing figure among the high and mighty of the land, to whose customs he never would conform. He came to Tara on Easter morning, in the year 433, at the summons of the indignant Ard-ri, or High King, Leoghaire. The evening before, Patrick and his followers had climbed the steep slopes at Slane, and had built a Paschal fire at the top, which was in plain sight from the palace at Tara, nine miles away. Leoghaire also was celebrating some sort of religious festival, which included fire worship. His fire was to blaze all night, and the law forbade the lighting of any other while it still glowed from its hilltop. So Patrick was sent for to explain his conduct.

* * *

He set out gladly to meet the King and his Druid advisers. As he went, it is said he composed his hymn, "The Deer's Cry," believed to be "a corselet of faith" to protect him from all harm. The Druids were the physicians, historians, and teachers of that time; the education of the royal children was in their hands. Their renown as magicians and prophets was great. It must often have happened in early times that people of superior wisdom and intelligence impressed the less gifted with their "miraculous" powers. On this occasion, the King's advisers predicted that St. Patrick's fire would "put out" the King's. Did they foresee that he would actually burn the Druidical books?

St. Patrick became a familiar figure on these high places: not only at Tara, but on the Rock of Cashel; at Armagh, or on the summit of Croagh Patrick—the mountain on the splendid coast of Clew Bay to the west. Here he is supposed to have stood when he banished the snakes from Ireland. Legend has it that his method was to hurl a bell repeatedly down the mountainside. Each time, some unaccountable power brought the bell back. Each time the snakes went hurrying after, and never returned.

* * *

After the stop at Tara, sightseers by the busload scuff and crouch their way over the uneven stone corridors that penetrate the tumulus at Newgrange nearby, and climb down iron ladders to have a look at the excavations at Dowth; while horses graze above them along the rim of the mounds, incurious as to what lies beneath. When we reached Newgrange, we thankfully watched seven busses disappearing round the corner toward the valley of the Boyne.

"And they know no more than those horses about what they've seen here," the caretaker said.

She was friendly to us, probably because we were so few. As she led us past the huge upright stones, which at intervals of perhaps seventy-five to one hundred feet ring the earthen hillock, and entered the subterranean passage constructed four thousand years ago, one of us took it into her head to ask her:

"Do you know the song, 'The Harp that Once through Tara's Halls'? Our old coachman was always singing the first line, and then getting stuck."

The woman smiled, and sang Moore's poem through. It was a curious scene: the thin, old lady singing with a thin, old voice, while the dripping candle in her hand cast her shadow across the age-old stonework built to commemorate the Celtic Kings of whose glories she sang.

P. R.

The Christian Science Monitor

THE TEMPLE OF ZEUS AT ATHENS

It was to the glory of the Olympian Zeus that this temple was planned, as far back as the sixth century B. C. The temple was started before the Persian Wars, but it was rebuilt later in the Hellenistic age, when Greece had gone into decline. The earlier style of the Temple of Zeus is believed to have been Doric, the simplest of the architectural orders, and the style in which the Parthenon was designed. The final structure was a grandiose temple with great Corinthian columns and typical foliate capitals.

Vitruvius characterized this Temple of Zeus as a hypaetros, or roofless temple. A double colonnade bounded the open court. Although Hadrian carried on the construction, the temple was really never brought to completion. Its frieze and cornice have survived only in fragments. This is the only colossal Greek temple in the Corinthian style.

In this photograph, the Temple of Zeus is seen prominently in the foreground, while the Parthenon, so much better known and a superlative specimen of classical architecture in form, scale, and perfect execution, is seen high in the background.

"How firm a foundation"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS NIGHT, and a tropical storm was raging with great intensity. Trees were being uprooted, roofs were being blown off, and above all could be heard the heavy rainfall and the lashing of the waves against a sea wall.

A student of Christian Science, to whom such an experience was entirely new, was struggling with suggestions of fear and a sense of hopelessness, while endeavoring to establish in his thinking those spiritual facts about man and the universe which, at other times, had brought peace and confidence. In a little while the words of a familiar hymn were remembered (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 123):

"How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord,
Is laid for your faith in His excellent Word."

A firm foundation for faith! That was what was needed, and that foundation for faith was just at hand. Many well-loved passages from the Bible came to strengthen and quiet thought, and the student arose and assisted in taking the many practical steps needed for the protection of the home. Although there was no time to sit down and read, yet, throughout the night, with its continuous suggestions of grave danger, such comforting passages continued to come to strengthen and encourage the student and those with him. The firmness of the foundation for faith was realized and keenly appreciated.

In the morning it was found that the house had suffered a minimum of damage, and that its foundation had held firmly; but the experience has remained in memory to cheer and comfort in times of great blessings, as well as in times of need.

Today mental storms seem to be raging all over the world. Attitudes of thought and positions which have seemed to be firm and safe are being shaken and beaten upon by severe trials and tragic experiences, and, through it all, like the distant pounding of the waves upon the sea wall, is the fear of greater suffering in the future. Much that has been beloved and beautiful in human experience seems to have been uprooted; confidence has been shaken, friendship tried; and hope, at times, seems only faintly discernible. But in all this, "His excellent Word" still furnishes a firm foundation for faith and confidence in the power of good. The Apostle Paul, whose faith was unshaken through persecution and storm and other discordant experiences, wrote (I Corinthians 3:11), "Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ."

It is our joyful privilege to understand the teachings of Christ Jesus in the light of Christian Science, and to apply them in all our experiences, no matter how severe, even as he applied his understanding of God, and thereby triumphed over evil in all of its forms. Jesus was constantly teaching and practicing the truth about God and man. He was familiar with the Scriptures, and the practical application of the Biblical truths furnished him with a foundation for his understanding faith.

The teachings of Christian Science are based upon the Scriptures, as witness the words of Mary Baker Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 497), "As adherents of Truth, we take the inspired Word of the Bible as our sufficient guide to eternal Life." Daily may we use this guide in our affairs, since it reveals that eternal Life is here and now, and that an understanding of God and His laws brings victory for good in human experience.

To all who use whatever they understand of the Bible, both the Old and the New Testament, while seeking always to gain more understanding and to increase their love of its teachings, the Word will indeed be a guide to peace, and a protection in time of struggle. The great need is to supplant fear of evil with faith in good—faith that removes mountains of doubt and insecurity, faith that inspires with strength and wisdom, faith that is effectual, an unwavering faith in God.

Faith that God's law is ever operating, and that the application of that law brings harmony now and at all times, can be gained. Students of the Bible have learned to love its teachings more and more as they have studied it understandingly in the light of Christian Science, and joy and peace have resulted.

Not only in the daily affairs of individuals, but in national and world experiences, is intelligent faith in God a powerful factor for good, the faith whose foundation is in the Scriptures.

Throughout their many recorded experiences, faith in the one God sustained and guided the children of Israel. To Moses and to others upon whom rested great responsibility came divine inspiration to strengthen and guide them in times of need. To sincere students of the Bible and of Christian Science comes the conviction of the truth of Mrs. Eddy's statements (Science and Health, p. 536), "The divine understanding reigns, is *all*, and there is no other consciousness." Truly, in "His excellent Word" may be found a foundation for a faith that, when exercised, will bless all men everywhere.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Evening in the City—1938

Then came a rushing sound
And a great whirring,
As a thousand starlings flew over the City
And rested, blackening the Clock Tower of St. Paul's:
Whistled, mingling with the chimes:
Whistled to the choristers, black-gowned as they—
And to me, as I went homeward
Through the City.

GRAHAM D. EAST

On Greek Moderation

WE MODERN people love the sound of the word "big." We pride ourselves upon the fact that we belong to the "biggest" country in the world and possess the "biggest" navy and grow the "biggest" oranges and potatoes. . . .

A citizen of ancient Greece, could he have heard us talk, would not have known what we meant. "Moderation in all things" was the ideal of his life, and mere bulk did not impress him at all. And his love of moderation was not merely a hollow phrase used upon special occasions. . . . It was part of their literature, and it made them build small but perfect temples. It found expression in the clothes which the men wore and in the rings and bracelets of their wives. It followed the crowds that went to the theatre and made them hoot down any playwright who dared to sin against the iron law of good taste or good sense. The Greeks even insisted upon this quality in their politicians and in their most popular athletes.—From "The Story of Mankind," by HENDRIK VAN LOON. (New York: Liveright.)

"ΠΟΣΟΝ ΣΤΕΡΕΟΝ ΘΕΜΕΛΙΟΝ"

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ἦτο νύξ, καὶ μία τροπικὴ θύελλα ἐμαίνετο μὲ μεγάλην σφοδρότητα. Δένδρα ἐξεριζοῦντο, στέγαι παρεσύροντο, καὶ ὑπεράνω πάντων ἠδύναντο νὰ ἀκουσθοῦν ὁ κατακλυσμὸς καὶ ἡ ἐπίθεσις τῶν κυμάτων ἐναντίον ἑνὸς θαλασσοτοίχου.

Ἕνας μελετητὴς τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, εἰς τὸν ὁποῖον ἡ τοιαύτη πεῖρα ἦτο ἐντελῶς νέα, ἐπάλαιε μὲ ὑποβολὰς φόβου καὶ μὲ μίαν αἴσθησιν ἀπελπισίας, ἐνῷ προσεπάθει νὰ ἱδρύσῃ εἰς τὴν σκέψιν του τὰ πνευματικὰ ἐκεῖνα γεγονότα περὶ ἀνθρώπου καὶ σύμπαντος, ἅτινα ἄλλοτε εἶχον φέρῃ εἰρήνην καὶ πεποίθησιν. Ἐντὸς ὀλίγου αἱ λέξεις ἑνὸς οἰκείου ὕμνου ἦλθον εἰς τὴν μνήμην (Christian Science Hymnal, Ὑμνολόγιον τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, No. 123).

"Πόσον στερεὸν θεμέλιον, ἅγιοι τοῦ Κυρίου,
Εἶναι τεθειμένον διὰ τὴν πίστιν σας εἰς τὸν
ἔξοχον Λόγον Του."

Στερεὸν θεμέλιον διὰ τὴν πίστιν! Αὐτὸ ἦτο ποὺ ἐχρειάζετο, καὶ τὸ θεμέλιον ἐκεῖνο διὰ τὴν πίστιν ἦτο πρόχειρον. Πολλὰ πολυαγάπητα χωρία τῆς Βίβλου ἦλθον νὰ ἐνισχύσουν καὶ ἡσυχάσουν τὴν σκέψιν, καὶ ὁ μελετητὴς ἠγέρθη καὶ ἐβοήθησεν εἰς τὴν λῆψιν τῶν πολλῶν πρακτικῶν βημάτων ποὺ ἐχρειάζοντο διὰ τὴν προστασίαν τῆς οἰκίας. Ἂν καὶ δὲν ἦτο καιρὸς νὰ καθίσῃ καὶ νὰ διαβάσῃ, ἐν τούτοις καθ' ὅλην τὴν νύκτα, μὲ τὰς ἀδιακόπους της ὑποβολὰς σοβαροῦ κινδύνου, τοιαῦτα παρηγορητικὰ χωρία ἐξηκολούθησαν νὰ ἔρχωνται νὰ ἐνισχύουν καὶ νὰ ἐνθαρρύνουν τὸν μελετητὴν καὶ τοὺς μετ' αὐτοῦ. Συνησθάνθησαν καὶ ἐξετίμησαν πολὺ τὴν στερεότητα τοῦ θεμελίου διὰ τὴν πίστιν.

Τὸ πρῶτ εὑρέθη ὅτι ἡ οἰκία ὑπέστη ἐλαχίστην ζημίαν, καὶ ὅτι τὸ θεμέλιόν της ἀντέσχε στερεῶς· ἀλλ' ἡ πεῖρα ἔμεινεν εἰς τὴν μνήμην νὰ ἐνθαρρύνῃ καὶ παρηγορῇ ἐν καιροῖς μεγάλων εὐλογιῶν, καθὼς καὶ ἐν καιροῖς ἀνάγκης.

Σήμερον διανοητικαὶ θύελλαι φαίνεται νὰ μαίνωνται καθ' ὅλον τὸν κόσμον. Στάσεις σκέψεως καὶ θέσεις ποὺ ἐφαίνετο ὅτι ἦσαν στερεαὶ καὶ ἀσφαλεῖς κλονίζονται καὶ τύπτονται ὑπὸ δριμείων δοκιμασιῶν καὶ τραγικῶν πειρῶν, καὶ μέσῳ παντὸς τούτου, καθὼς ἡ ἀπομεμακρυσμένη ἐπίθεσις τῶν κυμάτων ἐναντίον τοῦ θαλασσοτοίχου, εἶναι ὁ φόβος μεγαλειτέρας κακοπαθείας εἰς τὸ μέλλον. Πολὺ τὸ ὁποῖον ἦτο προσφιλὲς καὶ ὡραῖον εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην πεῖραν, φαίνεται νὰ ἔχῃ ἐκριζωθῇ· ἡ ἐμπιστοσύνη ἐκλονίσθη, ἡ φιλία ἐδοκιμάσθη· καὶ ἡ ἐλπίς, ἐνίοτε, φαίνεται νὰ εἶναι ὁρατὴ μόνον ἀμυδρῶς. Ἀλλ' εἷς ὅλον τοῦτο, "ὁ ἔξοχος Λόγος Του" ἐξακολουθεῖ νὰ προμηθεύῃ στερεὸν θεμέλιον διὰ τὴν πίστιν καὶ τὴν πεποίθησιν εἰς τὴν δύναμιν τοῦ καλοῦ. Ὁ Ἀπόστολος Παῦλος, τοῦ ὁποίου ἡ πίστις ἔμεινεν ἀκλόνητος ἀπ' ἄκρου εἰς ἄκρον τοῦ διωγμοῦ, τῆς τρικυμίας, καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀσυμφώνων πειρῶν, ἔγραψε (Πρὸς Κορινθίους Α' 3:11), "Θεμέλιον γὰρ ἄλλον οὐδεὶς δύναται θεῖναι παρὰ τὸν κείμενον, ὅς ἐστὶν Ἰησοῦς Χριστός."

Εἶναι χαρμόσυνον προνόμιόν μας νὰ ἐννοῶμεν τὰς διδαχὰς τοῦ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ μὲ τὸ φῶς τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, καὶ νὰ τὰς ἐφαρμόζωμεν εἰς ὅλας τὰς πείρας μας, ἀδιαφόρον πόσον δριμεῖαι καὶ ἂν εἶναι, καθὼς ἐκεῖνος ἐφήρμοσε τὴν ἀντίληψίν του περὶ Θεοῦ, καὶ ἐθριάμβευσε διὰ τούτου ἐπὶ τοῦ κακοῦ καθ' ὅλας του τὰς μορφάς. Ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἐδίδασκε καὶ ἐφήρμοζε διηνεκῶς τὴν ἀλήθειαν περὶ Θεοῦ καὶ ἀνθρώπου. Ἐγνώριζε τὰς Γραφάς, καὶ ἡ πρακτική ἐφαρμογὴ τῶν Βιβλικῶν ἀληθειῶν τοῦ ἐπρομήθευσε θεμέλιον διὰ τὴν νοήμονα πίστιν του.

Αἱ διδαχαὶ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης βασίζονται ἐπὶ τῶν Γραφῶν, καθὼς μαρτυροῦν οἱ λόγοι τῆς Mary Baker Eddy εἰς τὸ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν, σ. 497), "Ὡς ὁπαδοὶ τῆς Ἀληθείας, λαμβάνομεν τὸν ἐμπνευσμένον Λόγον τῆς Βίβλου ὡς ἐπαρχῆ εἰς ἡμᾶς ὁδηγὸν πρὸς τὴν αἰώνιον Ζωήν." Δυνάμεθα νὰ χρησιμοποιοῦμεν καθημερινῶς τὸν ὁδηγὸν τοῦτον εἰς τὰ ζητήματά μας, ἀφοῦ ἀποκαλύπτει ὅτι ἡ αἰώνιος Ζωὴ εἶναι ἐδῶ καὶ τώρα, καὶ ὅτι ἡ ἀντίληψις τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τῶν νόμων Αὐτοῦ φέρει νίκην πρὸς τὸ καλὸν ἐν τῇ ἀνθρωπίνῃ πείρᾳ.

Εἰς πάντας ποὺ χρησιμοποιοῦν ὁτιδήποτε ἐννοοῦν ἐκ τῆς Βίβλου.—ἐξ ἀμφοτέρων τῆς Παλαιᾶς καὶ τῆς Νέας Διαθήκης.—ἐνῷ ζητοῦν πάντοτε νὰ ἀποκτήσουν περισσοτέραν ἀντίληψιν καὶ νὰ αὐξήσουν τὴν ἀγάπην των διὰ τὰς διδαχάς της, ὁ Λόγος θὰ γίνῃ τῷ ὄντι ὁδηγὸς πρὸς τὴν εἰρήνην, καὶ προστασία ἐν ὥρᾳ μάχης. Ἡ μεγάλη ἀνάγκη εἶναι νὰ ἀντικαταστήσωμεν τὸν φόβον τοῦ κακοῦ μὲ τὴν πίστιν εἰς τὸ καλόν—τὴν πίστιν ἥτις μετακινεῖ ὄρη ἀμφιβολίας καὶ κινδύνου, τὴν πίστιν ἥτις ἐμπνέει μὲ σθένος καὶ σοφίαν, τὴν πίστιν ἥτις εἶναι ἀποτελεσματική, τὴν ἀσάλευτον πίστιν εἰς τὸν Θεόν.

Ἡ πίστις ὅτι ὁ νόμος τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐνεργεῖ πάντοτε, καὶ ὅτι ἡ ἐφαρμογὴ τοῦ νόμου ἐκείνου φέρει ἁρμονίαν τώρα καὶ καθ' ὅλους τοὺς καιρούς, δύναται νὰ ἀποκτηθῇ. Οἱ μελεταὶ τῆς Βίβλου ἔχουν μάθῃ νὰ ἀγαποῦν τὰς διδαχάς της ἐπὶ μᾶλλον καὶ μᾶλλον, καθὼς τὴν ἔχουν μελετήσῃ νοημόνως μὲ τὸ φῶς τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, καὶ χαρὰ καὶ εἰρήνη ἔχουν ἐπακολουθήσῃ.

"Ὄχι μόνον εἰς τὰ καθημερινὰ ζητήματα τῶν ἀτόμων, ἀλλὰ καὶ εἰς τὰς ἐθνικὰς καὶ τὰς κοσμικὰς πείρας, ἡ νοήμων πίστις εἰς τὸν Θεόν, ἡ πίστις, τὸ θεμέλιον τῆς ὁποίας εἶναι εἰς τὰς Γραφάς, εἶναι ἰσχυρὸς παράγων διὰ τὸ καλόν.

Καθ' ὅλας τὰς ἀναγεγραμμένας πείρας αὐτῶν, ἡ πίστις εἰς τὸν ἕνα Θεὸν ὑπεστήριξε καὶ ὡδήγησε τὰ τέκνα τοῦ Ἰσραήλ. Εἰς τὸν Μωυσῆν καὶ εἰς τοὺς ἄλλους ἐπὶ τῶν ὁποίων ἐστηρίζετο μεγάλη εὐθύνη, ἦλθε θεία ἔμπνευσις νὰ τοὺς ἐνισχύσῃ καὶ ὁδηγήσῃ ἐν καιρῷ ἀνάγκης. Εἰς τοὺς ειλικρινεῖς μελετητὰς τῆς Βίβλου καὶ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, ἔρχεται ἡ πεποίθησις τῆς ἀληθείας τῶν δηλώσεων τῆς Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία, σ. 536), "Ἡ θεία ἀντίληψις βασιλεύει, εἶναι τὸ πᾶν, καὶ δὲν ὑπάρχει ἄλλη συνείδησις." Ἀληθῶς, εἰς τὸν "ἔξοχον Λόγον Του" δύναται νὰ εὑρεθῇ θεμέλιον διὰ μίαν πίστιν ἥτις ὅταν ἀσκηθῇ, θὰ εὐλογήσῃ πάντας πανταχοῦ.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

A Tour of Inspection on Mr. Jefferson's Place

MR. JEFFERSON'S place had not yet advanced beyond the crude beginnings Jane had imagined. Along the edge of a space that was all too obviously leveled off, a line of service buildings and quarters had been strangely dug out of the side hill and sunk so low that their roofs, flattened off, formed a walk on the edge of the new-made lawn, and at their end the tiny red brick cottage stood up stark and uncompromising. In winter it certainly must have been appalling. All this was what she had expected. It was young Mrs. Jefferson who was the surprise. She was tall and graceful, and if her beauty still had the fragile quality Jane remembered in the child, it was crowned with happiness and most attractive pride in what her husband was doing.

She was the first to see them driving up, for she was out on the roof walk, but presently Mr. Jefferson came scrambling up a ladder from a great, ragged foundation hole where he had some people at work. . . . He was in the highest of spirits and his young wife was not a bit behind him. When he dragged the men off to inspect his digging, she turned to Jane with a smile.

"He'll make them go down that ladder and poke into everything, but if you come with me to the house, his plans are out on the desk and they're right plain — like pictures."

The plans certainly were beautiful as pictures, not rough sketches scrawled by candlelight, and there was a master builder who had come from England to direct the work on them. . . .

Martha Jefferson's laugh was a low, thrilling sound. . . .

"It's such a lovely day, would you like to sit outside? The roof walk makes a right fine seat, and the trees have been cut back so we get the view both ways." After they had taken their places she nodded at the bald expanse before them. "His office will be over there." The tender intonation indicated her meaning. "He'll have a one-room brick house just like this, with the coach-house and stables dug into the hill under it to edge the lawn with a walk on that side, too. Won't it be lovely when it's done? No ugly barns or untidy quarters in sight from the house. Just a garden and this breath-taking view."

Jane met the girl's smile with a smile of her own. It was delightful to sit silent on this high place, with the spring wind ruffling her hair and the spring sun warm on her back. The voices of the men sounded louder and died away as they climbed out of the foundation and went off over the round of the hill. Jane's eyes followed them and Martha offered an explanation.

"He's taking them down to see the top he's made for the chaise, I expect. He's right proud of it, and it is mighty useful. It folds back when you don't want it, but in rain and snow you can pull it up and brace it and the seat is covered. All the neighbors about here are copying it." . . .

Jane shifted her position to look out over that mass of mountains that she had seen for the first time from this spot. They were lovely in their young green tinged with rose and gold, with the slanting white of dogwood here and there, and here and there the purple veil of a Judas tree.—From "The Tree of Liberty," by ELIZABETH PAGE (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

China

Thou patient land!
Where children play so happily,
And aged folk are cared for tenderly,
Where peace is loved,
And wisdom reverenced,
One day thou also shalt be free!

MARGARET SCOTT FINN

The Christian Science
PERIODICALS

Established by

Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1941

Pooled Buying Urged to Curb County Costs

Local institutions pay too much for supplies, taxpayers' head says at hearing.

Massachusetts County institutions, in many instances, are paying two to four times as much as the State for standard supplies and commodities, Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, revealed today before the Legislative Committee on State Administration.

Appearing in favor of the Federation bill to establish a purchasing agent to pool the requirements of the counties and to buy in large quantities after receiving competitive bids, Mr. MacDonald said 10 to 15 per cent of the $4,000,000 annual county purchasing cost could be saved.

Comparative Prices

Typical examples of present practices which Mr. MacDonald termed wasteful were:

The Middlesex Sanatorium in 1940 purchased large quantities of floor wax at $2 a gallon compared to the State purchase price of 65 cents.

The Norfolk County Agricultural School paid $1.75 a thousand for 4 by 6 filing cards, the State 70 cents. Similarly the school paid $1 a thousand for 3 by 5 cards, the State 35 cents.

The Fitchburg Registry of Deeds paid 50 cents a dozen for pencils, the State only 12 cents.

Mr. MacDonald also pointed out, as a powerful argument, the fact that Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, disclosed last summer that flour bought for the Bristol County Industrial Farm and House of Correction cost $8.75 a barrel compared to the State cost of $3.99.

Several Bids Filed

The county purchasing agent bill is one of several filed by the Federation this year to improve the county system.

Director MacDonald explained that the bill provides flexibility in that the State Director of Accounts would be authorized to direct county officials to make their own purchases of fresh vegetables, seasonable produce, or other supplies when they can be bought more advantageously at local markets.

"The savings made possible by buying in large quantities under a single purchasing agent for all counties can be made in no other way," Mr. MacDonald argued. "A county official with the best of intentions who buys in small quantities cannot make the savings that are possible through pooled purchasing.

"This measure stands as the only means to whip into line county officials who persist in squandering tax money on extravagant purchases."

The legislation was opposed by Walter P. Lombard, Legislative Counsel for the Massachusetts County Commissioners and Sheriffs Association, who doubted the bill's constitutionality, and Arthur Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
SNOW WARM COLD FAIR

Boston and vicinity: Fair and much colder with cold wave tonight; lowest temperature about 16 degrees; Tuesday fair and continued cold; strong westerly winds tonight diminishing to fresh Tuesday.

Maine, New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy with snow squalls in interior, much colder with a cold wave tonight; Tuesday fair and continued cold, except cloudy with occasional snow flurries in the mountains.

Vermont: Mostly cloudy with snow squalls tonight; Tuesday mostly cloudy with occasional snow flurries, continued cold.

Massachusetts: Fair in the east and mostly cloudy in west portion with snow squalls in the Berkshires; much colder with a cold wave in central and east portions tonight; Tuesday fair, except mostly cloudy with occasional snow flurries in the Berkshires; continued cold.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and much colder with a cold wave tonight; Tuesday fair and continued cold.

Atlantic Coast: Eastport to Block Island: Strong west winds tonight, diminishing to fresh Tuesday. Weather fair over south and broken clouds over north portion tonight. Fair Tuesday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Strong northwest winds reaching gale force at times this afternoon, diminishing tonight and Tuesday, and broken clouds tonight and Tuesday; snow showers over north and central portions this afternoon.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	40	35	New Orleans	56	56
Chicago	0	0	New York	35	35
Denver	23	22	Norfolk	45	45
Kansas City	16	16	Philadelphia	32	32
Los Angeles	57	56	St. Louis	15	12
Miami	66	55	San Francisco	54	51
Minneapolis	-7	-7	Washington	30	29

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 17.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 2:17 p. m.; height 10.4 feet
Tuesday, 2:39 a. m.; height 10.9 feet
Light all vehicles by 6:28 p. m.

Traffic Watcher

"Billy"

He's the mascot of Boston Police Station 16, and he surveys traffic conditions from a safe vantage point. The pet of the neighborhood, Billy is permitted to roam at will, and has made many friends as he trots around from door to door in the Back Bay.

Bethlehem Workers Ask OPM's Help

Negotiations for a labor agreement at the East Boston yards of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation have bogged down, and the union has appealed to Sidney Hillman and the Office of Production Management to send representatives here at once, it was announced today by the union.

"We expect the OPM to send representatives here to help us reach a satisfactory agreement," said Lucien Koch, Director of Organization for the Bethlehem Shipyards Division of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers.

"This is in line with our policy of co-operating with the national defense program and the OPM.

"The company has refused to give anything and has proposed taking away some provileges now in effect. It is unreasonable to expect the union to sign an agreement containing less than the men now enjoy."

Full power was given the Executive Board of the union which is an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, to take what steps it deemed necessary. This action was voted at a mass meeting of union members in East Boston. While a strike is now within the province of the Board, its members said today they considered striking as only a final resort, and hoped to get the OPM to help them negotiate a contract.

Today's statement declared that the company had refused to consider any wage increases and had made known its intention to "take away certain privileges and abolish certain overtime rates which have been in existence in the yards for four years."

The union also claimed that the company paid wages in its plant yards in New York which were far above those paid in East Boston.

Reference was also made to the long court struggle over collective bargaining at East Boston. The union said that it had been certified as sole bargaining agent for the East Boston yards by the National Labor Relations Board in 1938, and that the company had taken the case to the U. S. Supreme Court. After then withdrawing its petition, the company entered into negotiations with the union on Jan. 22 last. The seven weeks of negotiation that followed were declared by the union to have been "fruitless."

Seaplane Tender Launched at Yard

With all war-time restrictions in force at the Boston Navy Yard, the launching of the 2,000-ton seaplane tender Humboldt today was attended only by the sponsor's party, officers of the yard, their friends, and yard employees.

Built at a cost of about $3,050,000, the tender is one of two authorized last June. It was built on the old shipways of the Navy Yard, which were constructed during the World War and which were "reconditioned" last summer. Named for Humboldt Bay, Calif., the seaplane tender Humboldt was sponsored by Mrs. William T. Tarrant, wife of the Commandant of the First Naval District. The keel was laid early last September together with the keel of the sister tender Matagorda, named for Matagorda Bay, Texas.

The Matagorda has been constructed simultaneously with the Humboldt, and will be launched tomorrow, with Miss Nancy R. Brand, daguhter of Capt. C. L. Brand, Production Manager of the Yard, as sponsor.

Crimson's Green But Still Read

And Harvard men see red a bit as they peruse strange list of editors on paper's 'masthead.'

Exploring the News

By the Staff

It's not a new idea to print a newspaper in green ink on St. Patrick's Day, but Harvard men were a little startled today to find their daily—so ironically named the Crimson—out in emerald hue. For a finishing touch, the president, managing editor, and editors of the issue were listed in the masthead as "John Casey O'Robbins," "Patrick G. O'Dammann," "Callahan Sean O'Borden," and "R. Michael O'Friedman."

* * *

March 15 has a sinister connotation to college seniors as well as to grown-ups with income taxes to pay. The date, at least in Harvard Yard, is the deadline for submission of honors theses—75 typewritten pages of scholarly dissertation, the result of months of research. All sorts of fantastic stories are told when the big date is past. "Wrote the whole thing in three days"—"haven't had a wink of sleep since Wednesday"—"thought I would never get the five-page bibliography straight." College offices say they are fairly used to the 5 o'clock rush of last-minuters—boys who come puffing up the stairs, the precious masterpiece under their arms, fresh from the typing bureau, not yet proof read. . . . Every year it is the same story. They have five months, and they always arrived in the last five minutes.

* * *

Mr. Peanut who appears in street car advertising adorned with a tall silk hat, seems intent on keeping "in style." At any rate, shoppers in the Dock Square section of the Boston market district today found relatives of Mr. Peanut in a large pile on the display stands of a nut, date, and fig merchant. The "relatives" had their shells colored green for March 17. Nothing like being up-to-the-minute—even in peanuts.

* * *

As children, we remember tiptoeing through the kitchen on mother's baking day so that the cake would not "fall." Much the same care is exercised by the Goodyear Rubber & Tire Company in making a product, Airfoam, used for automobile seats, mattresses and chair cushions. It consists essentially of latex whipped to a foam, then vulcanized while full of minute bubbles. To prevent jolts and jars which would lower the quality of the product special smooth-running machinery had to be built. Walk softly men, the "cake" is in the oven!

* * *

Close observers of nature often admire the intricate patterns of delicate snowflakes. They find no two exactly alike. A way of preserving snowflake crystal forms has now been discovered, according to an article in the current issue of Science magazine. By covering a snowflake with a drop of a solution of Formvar—a transparent plastic resin often used for electric insulation—and allowing the drop to dry, a permanent cast of the snowflake crystal can be obtained. Thus their characteristic hexagonal features are preserved in the most microscopic detail for later photographing or microscopic study.

* * *

Roger Bigelow (Frisky) Merriman, Harvard's Gurney Professor of History and Political Science (Harvard, A. B., A. M., Ph.D.; Baliol, B. Litt.; Oxford, D. Litt.; Glasgow, LL. D.; Cambridge, Litt. D.; Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur) will be missed by next year's freshman class.

For 18 years he has taught the biggest and reputedly the hardest course in the College—History 1 (Europe from Rome to the present day). Climbing vigorously about New Lecture Hall platform with his pointer under his knee (from whence the nickname, "Frisky"), thundering at Yardlings who dared to wear a hat in the building, pounding home the "unity" of the Middle Ages and the "slow, slow, slow, inconceivably slow" nature of their progress, he has become a part of Harvard legend. When he retires—at least from History 1—next fall, the New Lecture Hall platform will not seem the same.

* * *

The present attitude of local draft boards being as it is, few married men have been called for military service under the Selective Service Act. In Civil War days, however, things were different. Prof. Robert E. Moody, of Boston University's College of Liberal Arts history department, while doing research in connection with a book he is writing, came across a Civil War travesty called "When This Cruel Draft Is Over," in which one Jesse bemoans the plight of her spouse William, a potential candidate. The first stanza concerns William who could get out of the draft if he had $300 to pay for a substitute—common practice in those days—and it went like this:

Dearest William they will draft you
They have placed your name on the list;
If you possessed a brown stone front,
Three hundred dollars wouldn't be missed.

American Beauties

By a Staff Photographer

At the Flower Show

Miss Madeline Elder stands among the roses in an interesting garden exhibit at the 70th annual flower show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society which opened today at the Mechanics Building.

Mayor Denies Bribe Taking In Cambridge

The defense for Mayor John W. Lyons rested its case in the Cambridge bribery trial in Middlesex Court this afternoon and counsel took up defense of the Mayor's co-defendant, Paul Mannos, Brookline contractor, who took the stand.

As the trial of the Mayor and Mr. Mannos on charges of bribery before Judge Harold P. Williams drew toward its close at the opening of the second week, it was expected that the case might go to the jury late tomorrow.

As Mr. Mannos took the stand this afternoon he testified that Charles R. Greco, chairman of the State Art Commission and Winchester architect—one of several architects the prosecution charges made payments to Mr. Mannos and the Mayor—came to him (Mannos), asked for city work, and offered to pay a commission.

Asked Too Much

"He asked me how much," Mr. Mannos testified, "and I said one third."

As the Mayor resumed the witness stand this morning he again pleaded complete innocence to the charges and told the court that he had never been paid a single cent by Mr. Mannos, who, prosecution charges, paid Mr. Lyons substantial sums obtained from architectural firms doing work for the City.

"Did Mr. Mannos ever come to you and tell you he had received some money from the architects?" asked Francis T. Leahy, chief defense counsel.

"No, sir; not that I recall," the Mayor responded.

The Mayor had testified earlier that he had selected certain architects for city jobs under certain qualifications plus the fact that "I wanted to do a favor for Mr Mannos because of his efforts on my behalf during the campaign."

Under cross examination by Attorney Herbert F. Callahan, counsel for Mr. Mannos, the mayor testified he knew that the architects would pay Mr. Mannos a commission, but learned this "only through common knowledge." Subsequently the Mayor stated that Mr. Mannos had told him he would get a commission.

Cross-examined briefly by District Attorney Robert F. Bradford, the Mayor said that returns on his campaign expenditures filed with the Secretary of State showed no contributions by Mr. Mannos. According to earlier testimony by the Mayor, he stated that Mr. Mannos had financed substantially his campaigns for office in 1937 and 1939.

Talked With Kimball

The Mayor testified to certain conversations with John V. Kimball, a State Representative and the Government's first witness last week, who testified taking $1,808 in an envelope into the Mayor's office and delivering same to Mr. Lyons.

Mr. Kimball, the Mayor said, came to his office regarding City work. "I told him I talked with Charles R. Greco, the architect on the job, who informed me that he was going to get the job anyway. Mr. Greco said that Mr. Kimball wanted the job from the City because he said he would get 6 per cent from the City and only 4 per cent from the architect.

The custom was, the Mayor explained, that engineers kick back 2 per cent to the architect.

"Did Mr. Kimball ever come into your office and leave any money in any form?" asked Mr. Leahy.

"Never," the Mayor responded.

Mr. Lyons testified also that Mr. Greco who testified last week to having paid the Mayor and Mr. Mannos $21,000, had never given him any money.

Opening of Flower Show Brings Spring Little Nearer

This spring of 1941 means many things . . . different things . . . in the world's large cities. But in Boston, so starved for a little sun, a little warmth, the briefest glimpse of growing things, the harbinger of spring this year, as for the past three score and ten, is the flower show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Doors on this annual, colorful, profuse preview of what is surely soon to come opened at Mechanics Building at one p. m. today.

As Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, officiating for the Commonwealth at the opening, pointed out, flowers are much more than material blossoms of subtle and brilliant hues; they are symbols of grace and kindness and beauty.

"Human life is made attractive by flowers," the Lieutenant Governor said, "they promote the first steps toward friendship. How desparately we need more of such friendship today, to wipe out the hatred and violence which is insanely destroying the earth and its people.

"One looks at this inspiring collection of shrubs and flowers and realizes how fortunate he is to live in one of the few countries left in the world where folks can devote some of their thought and effort not to destruction but to creation; and to creation of things which not only sustain their existence, but lead us on to better and fuller living."

Here It Is Spring

There is something otherworldly about the flower show this year, more so than in other times. Perhaps this is partly due to world conditions which have done their best to put such a sinister connotation to spring and the start of military drives; perhaps it is partly due to winter's special reluctance this year to permit even a hint of the vernal season to appear.

From the cold and slush of Huntington Avenue with its boys shouting headlines into the scented, moist, warm atmosphere of the flower show is a transition that at first makes one feel he has escaped from cold reality into warm fantasy . . . until he realizes that spring and flowers and man's care for them are more common, more regular, more lasting than the sort of events currently troubling the world. It is, so to speak, more of an escape from unreality into reality.

On the stage of the flower show, as the main exhibit of the Society itself, is a reproduction of an Australian mountain guen. It was designed by Egbert Hans, landscape architect, who made a study of the flora "down under" and has reproduced the Australian scene in exact terms.

Acacia Exhibit

Dominating this exhibit is the profusion of bright golden Acacia from the Marion estate of Mrs. Galen Stone. This is said to be the only collection of Australian Acacia in America. Eucalyptus, palms, and certain ferns were brought from Florida to compose a scene not only attractive to the eye, but interesting to visitors as an authentic glimpse of a scene across the world.

Some of the big nurseries and private estates display gardens of great beauty, and replete with ideas that might be adapted by ambitious home gardeners.

Of particular interest, too, are the exhibits of flower arrangements presented by the Garden Clubs. Vases deftly filled with harmonizing blossoms are carefully displayed in individual cases, so the ideas can be easily grasped and tried out at home.

For the home gardener, too, the flower show presents the usual displays of equipment, seeds and other items of garden care.

Holiday Closing Bill Is Killed

Legislation requiring retail stores to remain closed on various legal holidays in Massachusetts was killed today by the Massachusetts Senate. The legislation previously was approved by the House of Representatives.

Both branches of the Legislature held brief sessions this morning, adjourning quickly to attend Evacuation Day ceremonies in South Boston this afternoon.

Women Office Workers Get Pay Minimum April 1

A minimum wage for approximately 150,000 women office workers in Massachusetts will go into effect on April 1, James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, announced today.

The base pay schedule, which is expected to raise the pay of hundreds of office girls now employed for $10 to $15 a week to minimums of $15 or $16, according to their experience, was approved last week by the Minimum Wage Commission.

As a result, Mr. Moriarty today issued a directory order placing the minimums in effect April 1 on what amounts to a trial basis. During the three months after the effective date, employers will be asked to comply with the new pay bases, but no penalties will be applied.

After the trial period, the Commissioner of Labor and Industries is permitted under the law to make the minimums mandatory. In this case, employers who violated the wage order would be liable to fines or jail sentences.

The new basic scale will give experienced office workers a minimum of $16 a week, inexperienced workers $15, experienced office boys and girl messengers $13.50 a week, and inexperienced employees in that classification $12 a week.

Part-time employees in those brackets will receive 47 cents an hour, 44 cents an hour, 39 cents, and 35 cents, respectively.

Persons employed for 36 hours or more will be regarded under the order as full time employees, while experienced employees were defined as those who have worked regularly in their classification for at least 12 months.

Boston Skies Clear in Time For Evacuation Day Parade

After a blustery forenoon which at times threatened to bring on a blizzard, the skies cleared early this afternoon just in time for an auspicious start to the 165th Anniversary Parade of Evacuation Day in South Boston.

With the appearance of the sun shortly after noon, thousands prepared to turn out for the annual event—a joint celebration in Boston in connection with St. Patrick's Day, famous Irish holiday.

For the first time this year, Evacuation Day was a legal holiday in Suffolk County.

In preliminary exercises during the morning at the marker on Dorchester Heights, scene of the great victory over the British 165 years ago, a small crowd of school children and grown-ups braved snow squalls to lay a wreath and pay tribute to the American revolutionaries.

John S. Flaherty, Chief Marshal of the South Boston parade this afternoon, made a brief address in which he declared he hoped Boston would be able to celebrate "a new peace" for the World on Evacuation Day, 1942, but was not heard to specify a particular choice as the victor in the struggle between Britain and Germany.

During the morning some 2,400 soldiers arrived in Boston by motor convoy and special train to give the South Boston parade its first real military aspect since the World War.

Under Col. Paul C. Kirk, commander, 1,000 members of the 101st Infantry arrived at South Station on a special train from Camp Edwards while 1,400 members of the 68th Coast Artillery came over the road.

The soldiers marched in addition to the regular contingents of the parade which this year was composed of more than 40 floats and 60 musical units. Honorary officer of the day was Dennis D. Driscoll, Civil War veteran.

While the celebration of the American victory over the British came only a few days after the Nation had taken its momentous step in the Lend-Lease Act, to provide the British with every military aid short of men, the celebration in South Boston indicated the holiday is regarded as an occasion for purely historical observance.

Balancing the twin purposes of the day—St Patrick's as well as Evacuation Day—Mayor Maurice J. Tobin wore a green necktie, as did many loyal Irish descendants who have made South Boston their home for generations.

The State House operated on a skeleton force this afternoon to permit employees to witness the South Boston parade. Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, under orders from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, issued the order to State Department heads.

Tonight Bostonians will see a demonstration of anti-aircraft defense by the 68th Coast Artillery.

Story of Hub's Evacuation Day is undimmed after 165 years: Page 10.

Compton Foresees A Boiler Fuel To Last 1,000 Years

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—Dr. Karl T. Compton said in a speech on technological developments that within his own time he might "see great power plants in which the fuel under the boiler need not be replenished in 1,000 years."

Speaking in one of a series of curtain talks at the Metropolitan Opera, Dr. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said an estimate of "our American tomorrow" could be made on the knowledge of technological trends of the past.

"I look to see more wealth distributed, not by taking it away from someone who has a good share, but by creating it, for that is the proven way of science," he said. "I look to see people living in homes of new designs, of new materials. I look to see great cyclotrons appearing as chemical factories instead of laboratory instruments. . . . I shall certainly expect to see rain and fog eliminated from the list of hazards of travel by sea or air."

He foresaw great improvements in electrical sciences and the chemical industry, and said that the last, "practically speaking," had come into existence since the World War.

Barkley to Speak At Jackson Dinner

United States Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky will be the chief speaker at the Massachusetts Jackson Day dinner March 29, it was announced by Democratic headquarters here today. The $25-a-plate dinner will be served at the Copley-Plaza.

In addition to Senator Barkley, speakers will include Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, former Attorney General Paul A. Dever and former Governor James M. Curley.

Proceeds of the dinner will be divided between the National and State Democratic Committees to meet campaign deficits.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Thirty-Third Graduation of Evening Classes of the Franklin Union Technical Institute. Guest speaker will be Harold B. Richmond, Treasurer of the General Radio Company. After the exercises the laboratories will be open and experiments will be in progress. In the Franklin Union Auditorium, 41 Berkeley Street, corner of Appleton Street, Boston, at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Round table meeting of the Field and Forest Club. R. A. Kirkpatrick, of the Union Pacific Railroad, will lecture on "California," illustrated with colored slides, at 8 p. m. Social hour and dancing, at 9:30 p. m. At 3 Joy Street, Boston. Admission 25 cents.

Evening musicale given by the Longy School of Music, at 1 Follen Street, Cambridge, at 8:15 p. m. Open to the public free of charge.

Tuesday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, seventh lecture of a series by Margaret George, entitled "Furniture Styles of the English Regency, American Empire, and Victorian Periods," from 10 to 12 noon for homemakers, and from 7 to 8:30 p. m. for business people. Gallery talk on "Portrait Exhibition" by Mrs. Sayward, at 11 a. m.

Opening of the exhibition, "The Silversmith and His Craft," explaining various steps in the manufacture of silverware, at the New England Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street, Boston. On exhibition through April 6, from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily, and from 1 to 4:30 p. m. Sundays.

Meeting of the Framingham Women's Club. Harry Coble and the Hans Wiener Dancers will present a program of solo, duo and group numbers. The choreography was composed by Mr. Wiener, Mr. Coble and the dancers. In the clubhouse, at 2:30 p. m. Non-members will be admitted for 35 cents.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Mae Taylor, soprano, and Reginald Boardman, pianist. In Fenway Court, at 2:45 p. m.

Meeting of the Boston Browning Society. Dr. Edward Howard Griggs will speak on "Browning's Poems of Personal Revelation," at 3 p. m. There will be a study group on the subject "Saul" at 1:45 p. m., with E. Melville Quinby as leader. Admission 50 cents.

Free public lecture on "The Mosaics of Antioch," by Dr. Doro Levi, Recorder for the Princeton Excavations at Antioch. In the large Lecture Hall, Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, at 5 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11.

Radio Timetable: Page 12.

They Marched in Parade

By a Staff Photographer

Band of the 101st Infantry

Members of the 101st Infantry Band as they arrived at South Station today from Camp Edwards and lined up preparatory to going to their starting place in the annual Evacuation Day Parade in South Boston.

Greater Boston Sermons

Some excerpts from sermons delivered in Greater Boston yesterday are:

The Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill at Trinity Church:

The Christian faith is something more than singing hymns. We devote millions to secular education, think of what is spent yearly on sports. What does that education amount to if we cannot bring back the spirit of Christ into our lives? Christ is working through us, and we must take our church loyalty and responsibility as never before. We must go forward, strong and enlightened in faith—if the Son of Man cometh it will not be such a discouraging picture as it is today.

The Rev. Carl A. Seaward, Christ Church, Dorchester:

The storm of war is striking society with hurricane force, and the storm will have to blow out before we can hope for international brotherhood. We must be patient and wait and believe in the brotherhood of man. Following the Winter of war the Spring will come and the soil be made ready for the cultivation of the seeds of brotherhood. Meanwhile, we must guard against the exclusion of the international bill of rights. Never again dare we devise a world order framed about a retaliatory document or the League of Nations.

Evil for evil never begot brotherhood and never will. In the new world order of brotherhood there must be no outcast nations, whether they possess slanting eyes, colored skin, or swastika heritage.

Rabbi Edward L. Israel of Baltimore in Community Church:

The emphasis today must be on the potentials of the democratic way of life, rather than constant dramatization of its failures. What we are face to face with today is a world struggle in which on one side there is the totalitarian fanaticism, and on the other side the struggle to maintain the democratic way of life. We must have a clear, abiding faith in that for which my country stands. . . .

We long for a time when imperialisms of all sorts will be dead, when disarmament will come between all nations, when democracy will be the rule, and there will be a truly co-operative society, but the road to all these things had been blocked by totalitarian reaction, and ranks must be closed for the battle. I know there is danger in doing that, but that does not minimize the challenge and the necessity. So we fight, not for automatic freedom, but for the right to build a new order to make true freedom a living reality.

Brazil Hub Consul Defends Homeland

The Ford Hall Forum was the scene of a lively demonstration last night when the Brazilian Consul in Boston, Ildefonso Falcao, rose in the audience to protest sharply some remarks made by Prof. Hubert Herring, the chief speaker. Dr. Herring, a lecturer on Latin America, had quoted Herman Rauchnigg's reference to Hitler to the effect that when the Nazis reach South America they'll find everything they wish there.

"That is not true," shouted Consul Falcao. He was invited to the platform by Moderator Rueben Lurie. Later Professor Herring made it clear to the Consul that he had quoted Hitler, and that the statement had not been wholly expressive of his own views. He did contend, however, that Nazi penetration of South America had advanced much further than had North American "good neighborliness," adding that already there were nearly 900,000 Germans in Brazil "trying to build up a machine."

Consul Falcao denied that Brazil was sympathetic in the slightest degree with Naziism, and pointed out that in recent years the Government had taken control of German schools and German-language newspapers, so that now the national language of Brazil must be taught in all schools and used in the newspapers.

He also said that the Brazilian Army and Navy were adequate to cope with any foreign-inspired insurrection.

Lowell Stamps in Month

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—The Agriculture Department has announced that its stamp plan for distributing cotton goods among low-income families will be extended to Lowell, Mass., within a month. The department estimated 9,520 families would be eligible to participate.

Evacuation . . . and Without Firing a Shot

By a Staff Photographer

Scenes and Things Connected With Washington and 1776

Left to right: A head of George Washington carved in wood by Samuel McIntire of Salem, Mass.; one of the "noble train of artillery" which Gen. Henry Knox brought in mid-winter from Ticonderoga in New York to assist Washington's siege of Boston; the Craigie-Longfellow House, Brattle Street, Cambridge, which was Washington's home during his siege that forced the British to evacuate Boston, March 17, 1776; one side of the medal given to Washington by Congress for his success in wresting Boston from the British without firing a shot. Washington is here pictured on Dorchester Heights watching Lord Howe and his 180 ships sail down the harbor.

Story of Hub's Evacuation Day Is Undimmed After 165 Years

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although 165 years have passed since Lord Howe, his troops and 1,000 tories evacuated Boston and sailed for Halifax under threat of George Washington's guns, a remarkable number of things associated with that event are still preserved in and around Boston.

The spot, now 148 State Street, where once was the head of Long Wharf, from which the British sailed, has long been covered with an 11-story office building, and the site on Dorchester Heights where Washington strategically located his cannon, is marked by a monument; the house on Brattle Street, Cambridge, where Washington lived, still stands. So does his field headquarters in Roxbury, although in the last stages of disrepair. Even one or two of the cannon which Henry Knox so painfully dragged down in mid-winter from Ticonderoga are still to be seen, displayed on Cambridge Common.

These are symbols of a remarkable and bloodless victory which, although it is today celebrated only in Boston, had the widest significance for the cause of independence.

Hancock Wanted the Job

John Hancock had wanted to be Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. He had made extreme sacrifices for the cause, he was President of the Congress. He was not a military man, but he felt himself to be a natural, and popular, leader.

He expected his boyhood friend, John Adams, and his wise counselor, older Sam Adams, to get him the position. He could not conceal his hurt when John, partly in a gesture to win greater unity with the Southern Colonies, perhaps partly recognizing the greatness of Washington, nominated the Squire of Mount Vernon to the post.

Even Sam Adams noted the look of hurt dismay on his protege's face when he seconded the nomination of Washington.

This left a delicate situation for Washington. His first need was to demonstrate to the delegates from the northern Colonies that they had had made no mistake. The surest way to do this was to capture Boston.

Moreover, there was economic need for such a step. Hancock and other wealthy Boston merchants had been liberal contributors to the finances of the Army. Now, their homes, and large parts of their fortunes were in British-held Boston.

As a consequence, Washington took command of the Continental Army at Cambridge and immediately began studying how the siege of Boston might be intensified. From his field headquarters in the Bird-Sawyer house in Roxbury, Washington and his staff discovered a promontory left undefended by the British. The height commanded Boston, but the Continental Army boasted no guns of sufficient range to threaten the city.

Knox Saves a Situation

This deficiency was filled by Henry Knox, the energetic, booming, 300-pound Boston bookseller and military dilettante who had become Washington's chief of artillery. Knox decided there was little point in being chief of something of which there was naught, so he organized a remarkable expedition to Ticonderoga where the big guns remained that had been captured by Ethan Allen the previous spring.

By dint of courage, effort, and engineering Knox brought his cannon down over the Green Mountains, the Berkshires and four rivers and delivered them to Washington late in January, 1776. Preparations were pushed. Soldiers made protective breastworks of birch logs and loaded them into wagons; Knox kept his cannon ready.

Finally, on the night of March 4, with greatest secrecy, the Continentals moved up Dorchester Heights. On the morning of the fifth, Howe saw that he was covered. He prepared an assault, but four days of rain left the area between the heights and Boston a mud bog.

Howe saw that his position was hopeless, especially when he was notified by Washington that he had been given permission by Congress to raze the city if necessary to regain it. Howe opened negotiations and agreed to evacuate on the 17th.

Washington stood on the Heights and saw the 180 white-sailed vessels pass down President's Roads.

The event was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm by Congress in Philadelphia. Sam Adams proposed a gold medal. Even Hancock was mollified, naming a son after the national hero.

With the British out of Boston, Washington turned South to the long, lean years rarely relieved with anything as spectacular and satisfying as the capture of Boston without firing a shot.

Baruch Links Price Control To Priority as Defense Need

Priority and price control are twin necessities in wartime industrial mobilization, Bernard M. Baruch, postwar chairman of President Woodrow Wilson's War Industries Board, asserted in an article published today.

The economist, writing in the spring number of the Harvard Business Review, said: "Priorities and price control will insure that the Nation not only wins the war but survives it economically, with a low-price structure and an industrial system dislocated to a minimum degree, well prepared for postwar conditions in the international markets."

Whether or not it becomes necessary to impose a price ceiling in order to check inflation, or whether it will be sufficient to attack a few individual commodities, the important consideration is that price controls and priority are completely interdependent, he said.

There is no need to place a ceiling over all prices, above which they cannot rise but below which they are free to fall, until a general rise in the price level is threatening, he added.

On the dovetailing of priority and price limitation, Mr. Baruch said: "It is impossible to ration scarce commodities without some method of controlling their prices."

Maine Faces New Taxes For Revenue

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 17—Additional revenue of $1,500,000 a year from some source will be needed if the recommendations of the Maine Legislature's Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs are accepted in the new draft reported out, this week. The revised appropriation bill, totaling about $2,500,000 more than that for the last two years, aggregates $13,278,911 for the first year and $13,393,880 for the second year of the biennium. It would appear to make some form of new taxation imperative.

Even over and above the $1,500,000 increase in revenue which the appropriation recommendations call for, it has been advised that $150,000 should be provided for the equalization of educational opportunities and $100,000 a year for major building repairs and replacements. The Committee also has recommended some allowance be made for possible advances in food and fuel prices. Actually, then, with everything considered $1,900,000 a year is needed in new revenues each year and then there is the matter of the anticipated overdraft at the end of the current fiscal year.

Making It Less Complex

Should the Legislature decide against the proposed expansion of the program of old-age assistance which the Committee has taken into consideration in its report, however, the financial picture would be far less complex. The Committee has taken the position that an increase in the old-age assistance appropriation by the State to $2,275,000 for the two years would enable the expansion of the program to the proposed 17,500 recipient mark and place the department "in a position to provide assistance to those cases that are now eligible and receiving aid or that are on the eligible list."

Overdraft for Indigents

Overdraft in the appropriation for support of State paupers have been an annual occurrence now for more years than Legislators care to admit. Accordingly, it would seem likely that the Committee's opinion to increase this appropriation to $1,000,000 rather than the $800,000 and thus eliminate, in all probability, the overdraft will be accepted Likewise, it is expected that the Committee's recommendation that an independent survey and re-examination of all expenditures being made for State pauper support be made by qualified persons will be approved.

The report makes it very clear that if Legislators hope to adjourn the regular session of the Legislature by mid-April the intervening weeks will have to be very busy ones. The source of the new revenue remains perhaps the greatest problem. There are about 41 revenue measures to be considered.

Cities Can Now Borrow More To Meet General Relief Cost

The Legislative Week in Massachusetts

During 1941 and 1942 Massachusetts municipalities may borrow up to 35 per cent of their general relief costs if they finance from current taxation their entire cost of old-age assistance, aid to dependent children and aid to the blind, under a bill signed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall during the past week.

Previously municipalities have been allowed to borrow up to 20 per cent of the combined cost. However, this year, to take advantage of dropping general relief costs, the borrowing authority system was revised.

The Governor

The Chief Executive approved several measures including the municipal relief loan bill, legislation regulating the use of the proceeds from the sale by municipalities of Federal Surplus Commodity stamps, and a bill to establish March 17, Evacuation Day, as a legal holiday in Suffolk County.

At the same time the Governor signed an act under which the State will give to the Federal Government half of the proceeds from the sale of forest products developed through Civilian Conservation Corps work.

The Senate

The Upper Branch passed to be engrossed legislation authorizing municipalities to borrow from the State against tax titles. This legislation was first adopted in 1933 to aid local communities during the depression. It has proved of considerable assistance.

The Senate adopted, in concurrence with the House, an order calling upon the Supreme Judicial Court for an advisory opinion on the constitutionality of an initiative petition to establish a State fund for workmen's compensation insurance.

The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor filed the initiative petition so that a referendum may be forced at the November, 1942, State election, if the Legislature again turns down the State fund proposal. Organized labor contends such insurance should not be handled by private companies at a profit.

A measure was passed to be engrossed by the Senate, in concurrence with the House, revoking the license of any hunter carrying a rifle or shotgun while intoxicated.

On the other hand the Senate accepted adverse committee reports on bills providing for establishment of "blue-ribbon juries," setting Oct. 1 to June 1 as the official school year, prohibiting appointment of non-residents of Massachusetts as teacher and requiring teaching of Massachusetts history in public elementary and high schools.

Similarly the Senate rejected measures for a periodic State audit of race track books, for an investigation of public utilities in Massachusetts, and for State loans up to $300 each to Massachusetts citizens at 1 per cent interest per month.

Other legislation defeated in the Senate included proposals for civil service for State Police, to establish Armistice Day as a full legal holiday, to authorize the State to own and operate public utilities, and to set up a special commission to investigate the advisability of limiting real estate taxation to $25 per $1,000 valuation.

The House

The Lower Branch passed to be engrossed a bill to reduce from 3 to 2½ per cent a month the maximum interest on small loans. For years attempts have been made to reduce the interest rate. Considerable doubt exists over Senate approval of such legislation this year.

The measure establishing the chickadee as the State bird and the American elm as the State tree is on the way to the Governor for approval, having been passed by the House in concurrence with the Senate amid a chorus of bird calls and facetious remarks.

Similarly, legislation was passed to be engrossed requiring closing of retail stores all day on various legal holidays and extending the life of the State Division of Liquidations in charge of liquidating the affairs of the 12 remaining closed banks in Massachusetts.

The House killed a measure to revise the system of appointing Boston harbor pilots. The legislation was opposed by various powerful Port of Boston groups.

Proposals to prohibit gas and electric companies from selling merchandise such as refrigerators, lamps and the like, to require an annual State audit of Boston Elevated Railway accounts; and to regulate commercial cooking were rejected.

The House also turned down legislation to establish a motion picture and vaudeville commission, to set up a special commission to determine the feasibility of separating Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop from Suffolk County, and to subject expenditures in county jails and houses of correction to the approval of the State Commissioner of Correction.

McNutt Sees No Danger Of Dictatorship

Continued from Page 1

have been uprooted elsewhere in the world, where free men have lost faith in themselves, but the old trees whose roots are deep in the soil are weathering it. Remember, that in every dictatorship, it is the people who have given up, and who have called on one man to give them strength.

Up to People to Remain Strong

"So long as the people are strong, and maintain their faith in themselves and the principles which insure their strength, there simply cannot be a dictatorship.

"It is our will and purpose to prove that to save ourselves from the disorders of this age we need not surrender our birthright for a mess of Fascist, Communist, or Nazi pottage; that it is possible to preserve a way of life congenial to our people under the form of government which had its inception at a 'tea party' here in Boston."

Today's meeting, held at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, drew a galaxy of New England federal officials. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin also spoke.

A conference on defense was scheduled for the afternoon at which the Mayor, John Hardy, New England regional defense coordinator, and others were to confer with Mr. McNutt. The Federal Security Administrator was then due to move on to Providence, R. I., in company with Elliott Niles, his Botson host, to address the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick tonight at the invitation of Gov. J. Howard McGrath.

Waterbury Fines Are Strictly Cash

WATERBURY, Conn., March 17 (AP)—Fines for overtime automobile parking must be paid in time, not "on time," in Waterbury.

A motorist, who explained in a letter that he couldn't put another penny in the parking meter because a friend delayed him, offered to split his payments between the friend and the Police Department. He enclosed 17 cents as the first payment.

Police Superintendent William J. Roach returned the 17 cents—and demanded $1.

New England Garden Clubs Offer Unique 'Flower Gallery'

An exhibit of unusual interest at this year's Spring Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society is that of the New England Garden Clubs. Departing from their usual custom of having individual gardens arranged by member clubs the club women have concentrated on flower arrangements.

In a striking diamond-shaped room, formed by the use of black draperies, the flower arrangements are displayed in the fashion of a picture gallery with each exhibit framed in white sharply set off by the dark background.

Fluted white columns with niches, each with a golden background, also lend themselves to artistic display of flowers. The exhibits will be changed every two days during the show.

Entries in the Garden Club show, which will be judged for prizes, are divided into three classes, according to Mrs. John H. Cunningham, a Co-Chairman of the display.

Class one consists of six groups: arrangement of flowers in exuberant colors; arrangement in modern manner; arrangement of succulents or cacti; arrangement using colors of any one quarter of the spectrum; arrangement of any member of the lily family; arrangement in Chinese container. This class is sponsored by Mrs. William Parker of Easton.

Class two, which is under the sponsorship of Mrs. Henry V. Greenough of the Martha's Vineyard Garden Club, is for arrangements in columnar niches and Class three, sponsored by Mrs Sewall Cabot of the Chestnut Hill Garden Club, includes arrangement on black pedestals against a gold screen.

Four model gardens, displayed by invitation, also add interest to the Garden Clubs exhibit. Exhibitors will be Miss Alice Loring, Lowthrop School, Groton; Mrs. Henry V. Greenough; Mrs. Henry H. Richards; and Mr. Carol Fulkerson of the Cambridge School of Architecture.

Members of the Garden Clubs Exhibition Committee include: Mrs Sewall Cabot; Mrs. John G. Coolidge; Miss Margaret Norton; Mrs. John S. Ames; Mrs. Laurence A. Brown, Co-Chairman; Mrs Henry V. Greenough; Mrs. William A. Parker, Mrs. John H. Cunningham; Mrs. Henry Richards; Mrs William Dexter; Mrs. Robert Livermore; Mrs. Irving Wright.

They Helped Prepare Boston's Flower Show

Members of Garden Clubs Exhibition Committee

This group of women prepared details of the flower arrangements class at the New England Spring Flower Show now in progress at the Mechanics Building. Left to right: Mrs. Sewall Cabot, Mrs. John G. Coolidge, Miss Margaret Norton, Mrs. John S. Ames, Mrs. Laurence A. Brown, Mrs. Henry V. Greenough, Mrs. William A. Parker, Mrs. John H. Cunningham and Mrs. Henry H. Richards.

Road Bills' O. K. Victory For Taxpayers

A six-to-six deadlock in the Massachusetts Legislature's Public Safety Committee over the question of recommending approval or rejection of a bill to bar private use of fireworks in Massachusetts was disclosed today by Senator George W. Krapf (R), Pittsfield, Committee Chairman. Mr. Krapf said the deadlock had existed for three weeks with three of the 15 members refusing to vote.

Organized Massachusetts taxpayers were today enjoying a major victory, scored when the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means reported two bills providing $6,375,379 to match Federal highway grants expiring on June 30 and to carry on so-called Chapter 90 and Chapter 81 road construction work on which the State, counties and municipalities share the cost.

Earlier last week Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, urged that the committee report favorably legislation carrying only enough money to match 1940 Federal grants and to carry on immediate Chapter 90 and Chapter 81 work. He asked that the rest of the highway fund program be withheld until the entire State biennial budget can be reported to the Legislature. Thus the Committee action represents a complete victory for the Federation.

New Laws to Aid Borrowing Asked By Cities' Officials

Boston and Cambridge officials today urged passage of legislation to allow their respective municipalities to borrow money to finance deficits.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, appearing before the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance, sought authority to borrow $3,000,000 to finance overlay deficit caused by tax abatement granted by the State Appellate Tax Board.

The Mayor explained that recently the Appellate Tax Board granted a $600,000 abatement to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad and that other abatements are expected to cost the city $1,717,000.

The Boston borrowing bill was favored by Robert Cutler, Corporation Counsel of the City of Boston; Herman C. Loeffler, Secretary of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, and Claude L. Allen, representing the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Cambridge officials, headed by Representative Thomas P. O'Neil, Jr., Democrat of Cambridge, sought authority to borrow $675,000 to finance appropriations made last year. Mr. O'Neil said that if the legislation is not adopted the Cambridge tax rate will jump $4 this year.

Several Cambridge legislators and taxpayers' representatives favored the Cambridge bill.

Important Beacon Hill Hearings Tomorrow

The more important legislative committee hearings on the Beacon Hill lists for tomorrow include:

Public Health (Room 450, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation to repeal the compulsory vaccination law.

Agriculture (Room 489, 10:30 a. m.): Measure to set up a special commission to investigate Federal distribution of funds to farmers to determine whether Massachusetts farmers are receiving an equitable share.

Judiciary (Room 222, 10:30 a. m.): Bills to increase pay of special Justices, to readjust salaries of Municipal and District Court Justices.

Labor and Industries (Room 370, 10:30 a. m.): Measures to increase weekly unemployment compensation benefits and to increase the duration of such benefits.

Legal Affairs (Room 249, 10:30 a. m.): Proposals to prohibit druggists from selling alcoholic beverages; to make unnecessary the biennial local option liquor vote after a community votes twice consecutively for or against sale of alcoholic beverages.

Public Service (Room 443, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation to bar from public service members of subversive organizations, and to grant Legislators $500 each for expenses during the off-session year.

Fashion Show Luncheon
Copley Plaza
March 19 at 1 o'clock
Chez Madelaine
155 Newbury Street
Boston

'Your Loving Son' and 'Blossom Time' to Open in Boston Tonight

New Comedy at the Plymouth; Operetta Revival at Shubert

Two plays open tonight in Boston. At the Plymouth "Your Loving Son" arrives for a week's tryout engagement before going into New York. The play is a comedy by Abby Merchant. In the cast are Jay Fassett, Lily Cahill, Frankie Thomas, Charita Bauer, Eddie Nugent, Ruth Lee, Kate Warriner, Rachel Sewell, Julia Caffrey, and Edwin Gordon. Raymond Sovey has provided the setting, and Arthur Sircom has directed the production. The play is being presented by Jay Richard Kennedy in association with Alfred Bloomingdale and Joseph F. Loewi.

At the Shubert a new production of "Blossom Time," with Everett Marshall in the role of Franz Schubert, will begin an indefinite engagement. Among the players are Evelyn Daw, Martha Errolle, Ruth Pryor, Douglas Deavitt, Frank Hornaday, Zella Russell, Harry K. Morton, Victor Morley, Joseph Toner, Gracie Worth, Driskil Wolfe, Marjorie Ford, and Truman Gaige.

Mr. Marshall has agreed to meet representatives of school and college papers tomorrow afternoon at four o'clock on the stage at the Shubert Theater for a mass interview.

At the Colonial, "Cabin in the Sky" tonight begins the second half of a fortnight's engagement.

"Hope for a Harvest," Sophie Treadwell's new play, which the Theater Guild will bring to the Colonial Theater on Monday evening, April 7, to begin a fortnight's engagement, will have its debut on Friday evening, April 4, at the Shubert Theater in New Haven. From Boston the company, which is headed by Fredric March and Florence Eldridge, will go to Washington for one week at the National Theater.

Additions to the cast include Alan Reed, Edith King, Judy Parrish, Helen Carewe, Doro Merande, Arthur Franz, and Shelly Hull. Watson Barrat will design the settings.

At the Playhouse, 36 Joy Street, the New England Repertory Company's schedule for this week is as follows: Thursday, "Our Town"; Friday, "The Man in Half Moon Street"; Saturday, "East Lynne."

Katharine Cornell's office reports a prosperous beginning for "The Doctor's Dilemma" in New York. The first seven performances grossed $20,481. At the Saturday matinee it seems that there were 37 standees, and at the evening performance 36.

"The Man Who Came to Dinner" reached its six hundredth performance at the Saturday matinee at the Music Box in New York.

In New York

The Theater Guild announces the purchase of a new play, as yet untitled, by Carl Zuckmayer and Fritz Kortner. Rehearsals are to begin in two weeks and a premiere is planned for April. The action of the play, the Guild's fifth this season, takes place in France between the early part of 1939 and May, 1940. Mr. Zuckmayer, an Austrian, is the author of eight plays and also an autobiography, "Second Wind," published here last year. Mr. Kortner is the well known German actor.

Ruth Weston will play a leading role in Courtney Burr's production of "The Night Before Christmas," by Laura and S. J. Perelman now rehearsing under Romney Brent's direction.

Somerset Maugham arrived in New York Thursday from Hollywood to attend rehearsals of his and Guy Bolton's play, "Rehearsal," which John Golden will place in production today. Cornelia Otis Skinner has the starring part.

Seats at a dollar top scale have been placed on sale through April 26 for "Flight to the West," Elmer Rice's play at the Royale Theater. Except for one change in a supporting role, the cast remains the same as when it was playing at the Guild Theater, at a higher scale.

Paul Bowles has written the music for a song of two stanzas which Paul Lukas will sing in "Watch on the Rhine," the Lillian Hellman play which Herman Shumlin announces to open at the Martin Beck Theater, on April 1, after a week's tryout engagement in Baltimore.

"Clash By Night," the new Clifford Odets play, has been postponed and probably will not arrive here until next season. The production was being sponsored by Billy Rose in collaboration with the Group Theater. Luther Adler, Sylvia Sidney, and Lee J. Cobb were expected to play leading roles.

Quartet From 'Cabin in the Sky' at the Colonial

Left to right are Todd Duncan, Dooley Wilson, Ethel Waters, and Katherine Dunham.

Players in 'Your Loving Son' at the Plymouth

Left to right are Lily Cahill, Jay Fassett, Charita Bauer, and Frankie Thomas. The play, by Abby Merchant, opens tonight.

George Chavchavadze

Plainly enough, Brahms adopts Chopin's idea of the scherzo form and turns it to good account, as was shown by George Chavchavadze, the pianist, at his recital in Jordan Hall on Friday evening. Under the hands of Mr. Chavchavadze, the Brahms Sonata in F minor, Opus 5, was at one point as close to Chopin as Brahms ever allows himself to get to anyone; and that happened in the movement bearing the subtitle, Scherzo-Allegro Energico. To look back on Chopin's time, if only the craving for bigness had got hold of composers then, his scherzo studies might have incorporated themselves into grand sonatas, instead of remaining independent pieces.

As for Brahms, he goes for large outlines right at the outset of his career, and he is gratified, we may be sure, to find at hand a broad and free scherzo pattern, such as Chopin furnishes, to help fill out his grandiose notion of what a sonata should be.

When it comes to Mr. Chavchavadze as an interpreter of Brahms, we may be sure we have something of a master; and to prove that his command of the situation amounts to more than keyboard skill, his performance of works by Schumann, Debussy, and Liszt was perfectly in the vein in every case. He showed himself possessor of a style for whatever school, and always an appropriate one. He is no artist of special zeals, apparently, having learned the whole repertory and having captured the mood and manner of each period and of each particular representative of it.

Granted that certain performers may challenge him in Schumann, for instance, and perhaps outrank him by points; few, all the same, will surpass him in Brahms, or in Debussy, and nobody in Liszt—nobody at least in brilliancy of execution.

Mr. Chavchavadze adds to being a serious musician the valuable gift of being an entertaining one. His programs may be conventional, and they certainly are if invariably designed on Friday night's plan; but the things he plays seem something better than lessons rehearsed to distraction, which he will offer year in and year out without particular change as long as he continues before the public. To say that he has learned the entire repertory is really to say too much. What he has learned, as far as present indications assure, is the regular recital repertory. With time, he may get outside and beyond that. Certainly he will find plenty of space in which to roam.

To record how his program ran: Two Prelude Chorales, Bach; Sonata in F minor, Opus 5, Brahms; Fantasie-Stücke, Opus 12, Schumann; Suite pour le Piano, Debussy; Sonetto del Petrarco, No. 123, and Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 12, Liszt.

W. P. T.

Concert Calendar

Tuesday, March 18

Concert by the Boston University Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. Hayden Memorial Hall, 685 Commonwealth Avenue, at 8:15.

Open House Concert of the Longy School. M. Helen Sanderson, soprano, assisted by Erwin Bodky at the piano. 1 Follen Street, Cambridge, at 8:15.

Final concert of the season by the Chromatic Club. Wesley Copplestone, tenor, assisted by Humberto Andrade, accompanist. Copley-Plaza Hotel, at 10:30 a. m.

Wednesday, March 19

Final concert of the season in the Youth series by the Boston Symphony Orchestra members, conducted by Wheeler Beckett. Symphony Hall, at 3:30.

Thursday, March 20

Cambridge series concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Richard Burgin, conducting. Ruth Posselt, violin soloist. Sanders Theater, Cambridge, at 8.

Second concert of the season by the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra. Joseph Wagner, conductor. Jordan Hall, at 8:30.

Friday, March 21

Regular Friday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, conducting. Nathan Milstein, violin soloist. Symphony Hall, at 2:30.

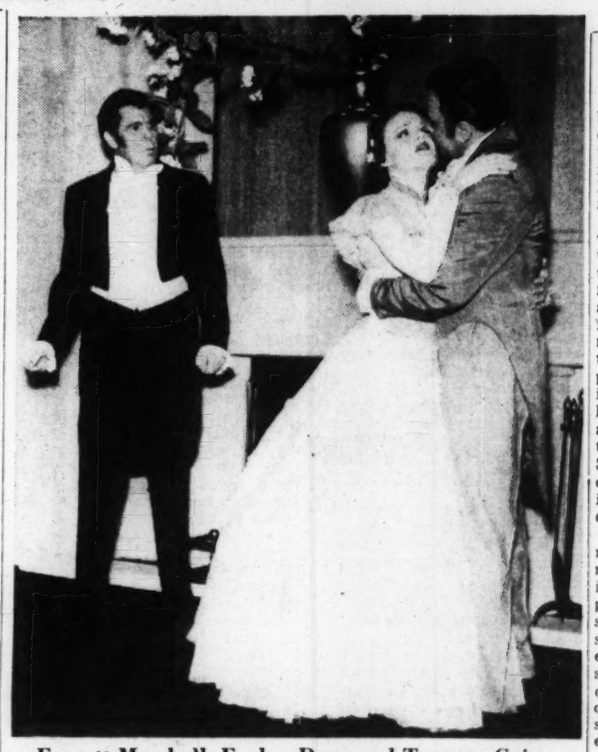
Concert by the New England Conservatory of Music Advanced Students. Quincy Porter, conductor. Jordan Hall, at 8:15.

Saturday, March 22

Regular Saturday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, conducting. Nathan Milstein, violin soloist. Symphony Hall, at 8:15.

Sunday, March 23

"Elijah," presented by the Handel and Haydn Society. Thompson Stone, conductor. Soloists: Emma Beldan, soprano; Gertrude Berggren, contralto; Donald Dame, tenor; Walter Kidder, bass. Symphony Hall, at 8:15.



Everett Marshall, Evelyn Daw, and Truman Gaige

In the revival of "Blossom Time" coming tonight to the Shubert Theater.

Greek War Relief Program

Laura Dalzell, pantomimist, and Margaret Reade Martin, pianist, gave a joint recital at the Peabody Playhouse Friday evening, under the auspices of the Hellenic Women's Club, for the benefit of the Greek War Relief Fund.

Miss Dalzell relies largely on facial play and gesture to make her points in the little nonsense verses in movement which she calls "dance-humoresques." "The Monday Wash" (dangling on the line), "College Reunion" (with campstool), "The Bad Habit" (with scarf), "The Woman Who Hates Housework" (and other housewives), "Intersection" (motions of the traffic officer), "Indecision" (choosing between ribbons), "The Mediterranean Tourist Sees Greece in a Day" (with guidebook), are typical subjects on which she pins her fun-making.

There is little dance interest or substance in Miss Dalzell's notations of the humor underlying the simple, homely events in a woman's day, and the style is that of an early period in the nation's dance history.

Miss Martin played groups of piano pieces between the groups of dance sketches, and accompanied the performance of the latter.

A good-sized audience was well pleased with the entertainment.

M. L.

"Steps Going Up" will probably be the first play of the Experimental Theater but no date has been set for a performance. The new theater experiment has been established by Equity and the Dramatists Guild in order to give new actors and new plays an opportunity. George Farr, a newcomer, is the author of "Steps Going Up." Two other plays have also been selected for early experimental production and are now being re-written.

Abstract Pictures

Abstract pictures by Joseph Albers will be on view at the School of the Museum of Fine Arts through March 22. Mr. Albers, instructor at Black Mountain College, once taught at the Bauhaus in Germany.

There are various degrees in which artists may abstract material. Joseph Albers departs entirely from fact. He is utterly nonrepresentational and his pictures address themselves to us purely for the significance of arrangement of shapes, lines, hues. It is the extreme in the direction of pure design. The pictures, paintings, and black-and-whites have, however, their peculiar "Moods," and to the receptive eye represent the equivalent of emotional states. Some are tight and geometric in contours, others show variations in line, a quivering sensitive quality.

The abstract picture does not rely on a poetic association; it is no descriptive accessory. It precipitates a mood through its own power of evocation. Sometimes it succeeds. Not always. Mr. Albers seems most impressive when he eases up a bit, abandoning the strict regularity of straight lines or polished surfaces, for wavering, quivering lines and graded, shaded surfaces. That human margin is essential as an ingredient to many of us. Otherwise the picture recommends itself for qualities of a machine-made character. When the hand seeks deliberately to create in the spirit of the machine, it seems unfortunate. The subjugation has gone far enough, as it is.

Visitors will be reminded of Paul Klee, perhaps, and of the Suprematists. The black and whites are very exciting for they reveal a broadened range within the limits of white and black.

Other pictures by Joseph Albers are on view at the Addison Gallery of American Art in Andover.

D. A.

Tito Schipa

Tito Schipa, who will appear with the Metropolitan Opera Association as Don Ottavio in Mozart's "Don Giovanni" to be presented in Boston on March 31, and as Almaviva in the "Barber of Seville" on April 5, was born in Lecce, an ancient town of Italy. He is the son of a carpenter who also was the postman of the village. At the age of 7, Tito made his debut in the boys' chorus in "Carmen." When he was 13, his mother took him to a seminary for training, and there he remained for several years, until Bishop Trama of Lecce heard Tito's voice soaring above the rest at a great festival.

The following day, the Bishop sent Schipa to Alceste Gerunda, the master of bel canto. For three years Gerunda allowed Schipa to sing only exercises. Another year he spent in studying opera roles and stage technique. Then Schipa made his Italian debut as Alfredo in "La Traviata." His success was complete.

Since that time, he has been singing in leading opera houses and in concert everywhere. He made his debut in the United States as the Duke in "Rigoletto" with the Chicago Opera Company in 1919, and has continued his successful engagements in Chicago through the years. He appeared in his Carnegie Hall debut Nov. 17, 1920.

He was engaged by the Metropolitan in the season 1932-1933, and made his debut in "L'Elisir d'Amore." During that and subsequent seasons he sang there in "Don Giovanni," "Traviata," "Lucia," "Don Pasquale," "Manon," "Lakmé," and "Mignon."

Schipa was active in South America last summer, singing at the Colon Theater of Buenos Aires, the Municipal Theater of Rio de Janeiro, and the Municipal Theater of Sao Paulo, and in this country this season as leading tenor of the San Francisco and Chicago Opera Companies and in a nation-wide tour.

Schipa's permanent address is in Beverly Hills, California. He has two daughters, the older, Elena, about 17, the younger, Liana, about 10. For his hobbies, he lists the movies, chicken farming, and baseball. He has recorded about 100 records for Victor and is to make some new recordings this month.

News of the Screen

New York

"Meet John Doe," the new Frank Capra-Robert Riskin picture starring Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck, has just opened in eight cities. The film had dual premieres in New York last week at the Hollywood and Rivoli Theaters and also opened in Los Angeles, Miami, and Oklahoma City. The new bookings are for Charleston, S. C., San Francisco, Dayton, Richmond, Springfield, Ill., Louisville, Nashville, and Indianapolis.

Success of "The Dog in the Orchard," a two-reel dramatization of Mary Roberts Rinehart's story, has decided Warners to make plans for additional similar productions. The second in the series will be an adaptation of "The Bells," by Leopold Lewis, which is now being prepared by Owen Crump. Jean Negulesco will direct and Gordon Hollingshead will supervise. The third production will be "The Monkey's Paw."

Mexico has announced a film festival from April 12 to 15. Representative members of the Hollywood picture industry will be invited to attend as guests of the Republic of Mexico, according to an announcement by the Mexican Secretary of State.

Carmen Miranda and Betty Grable will be co-starred in the forthcoming Technicolor production, "Caribbean Cruise," according to an announcement from Twentieth Century-Fox.

Tommy Harmon, former halfback of Michigan University and captain of the 1940 All-American team, flew into New York over the week end to sign a contract with Columbia Pictures. Mr. Harmon, who during the 1940-41 season broke "Red" Grange's record for scoring points, will star in "Harmon of Michigan." Production is scheduled to begin in July.

Bob Hope will be starred in Paramount's screen version of "Louisiana Purchase." The announcement was made by B. G. DeSylva, producer of the musical on the stage and also production head of Paramount studios.

Jean Gabin, French film star, has left New York for Hollywood to report for work, according to Twentieth Century-Fox, his new employer. M. Gabin is expected to discuss several prospective roles as possiblities for his first Hollywood film under a long-term contract.

With what is said to be the heaviest production schedule in its history about to begin, Paramount has taken up the options of five players. They are Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard, Betty Field, Virginia Dale, and Martha O'Driscoll. Miss Field, currently appearing in Elmer Rice's "Flight to the West," has been asked to report in Hollywood on May 1, as also has Frances Farmer.

"Dive Bomber," the forthcoming Warner production co-starring Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray, will be filmed in Technicolor, according to an announcement from the producers. The picture has gone into production on location at San Diego, with Michael Curtiz directing.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club, 270 Dartmouth Street—Commercial art by Martha Powell Setchell. Through March 22.

Boston City Club 14 Somerset Place—Pastel children's portraits by Mary Ludlum Davis. Through March.

Boston Public Library—Flower prints by Redonte, Monnoyer and Tessier. Through March 30.

Castano Galleries, 274 Boylston Street—Exhibition of paintings by modern and old masters. Through March.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Water colors by Murray P. Corse. Through March 28.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Portraits by John Young-Hunter. Through March 29.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—New water colors of Upland game birds and native wild animals, by Alden Lassell Ripley. Through March 22.

Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street—Restrospective exhibition (1926-1941), by Molly Luce. Through March 22.

Holman Print Shop, Inc., 5a Park Street—Flower prints and State maps.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Exhibition of public housing in the United States. March 20-April 30.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Small oil paintings lent by the Massachusetts Art Project. Through March 22.

Ross Gallery 72 Huntington Avenue—Paintings by Phillips Endecott Osgood and Ray Huntsman. Through March 29.

Robert C. Vose, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Karl Zerbe. Through April 15.

Yamanka & Co., 424 Boylston Street—Exhibition of Chinese Portraits.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10-4, music at 3:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open week-days, except Mondays, 9-5; Sunday, 2-5. American Indian exhibit in Main Hall, animal, bird, insect exhibits, dolls, Astronomy Room.

Fogg Museum of Arts, Cambridge—Open except Sundays and holidays, to the public free through June 29, from 1-5 p. m. American water colors of the 19th and 20th centuries. Through April 1. Etruscan wall paintings from the fifth century tombs at Tarquinia (water colors and photographs by Prentice Duell). Through April 10. Examples of Chinese and Japanese woodblock prints from the seventh century to 1940, and the tools used to make them. Through March.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m. Sundays, 1 to 5, closed on Mondays. Portraits through 45 centuries, to April 6. (Special Exhibition Galleries.) Drawings by Walkowitz (Print Dept.). Abstract painting and woods cuts by Joseph Alcera. Museum School Building, 230 Fenway. Through March 22.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Cabin in the Sky," starring Ethel Waters. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30 (last week).

Plymouth—"Your Loving Son," comedy by Abby Merchant. Featuring Jay Fassett, Lily Cahill and Frankie Thomas. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—"Blossom Time," starring Everett Marshall. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Divorce of Lady X," Laurence Olivier and Merle Oberon. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Love Thy Neighbor." Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 3:40, 6:35, 9:35.

Fenway—"Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "The Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew, Paul Lukas and Robert Paige. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Fine Arts—"Here Is Ireland." 1:45, 4:15, 6:45, 9:20. "Catholicism Through the Centuries." 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—"Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:55, 9:55. "Let's Make Music." Bob Crosby, Jean Rogers, Elizabeth Risdon. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

Kenmore—"Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. 2:30, 6:30, 10:15. "The Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 1, 4:15, 8:10.

Majestic—Walt Disney's "Fantasia" in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski, conducting. Matinees 2:30, evening performance 8:30.

Metropolitan—"The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "Murder Among Friends," Cobina Wright, Jr., Marjorie Weaver.

Modern—"Virginia," Fred MacMurray, Madeleine Carroll, Stirling Hayden. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. "Flight From Destiny," Thomas Mitchell. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

Orpheum—"Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. 9:20 a. m., 12:35, 3:55, 7:10, 10:30. "Land of Liberty." 10:55 a. m., 2:10, 5:30, 8:45.

Paramount—"Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 6:25, 9:25. "The Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew, Paul Lukas and Robert Paige. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—"Lone Wolf Keeps a Date," Warren William and Frances Robinson. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 6:25, 10:10. "Behind the News." Lloyd Nolan. 11:50 a. m., 3:45, 7:40. **Stage:** 1:20, 5:15, 9:15.

Scollay—"Virginia," Fred MacMurray, Madeleine Carroll, Stirling Hayden. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:30. "Flight From Destiny," Thomas Mitchell. 10:05 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"First Episode of Mysterious Dr. Satin," "Travel—Sentinels of the Caribbean," "John Nesbitt Specialty," "The Modern Highway," "Speed Skating with Irving Jaffe," latest news reels and other shorts.

State—"Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 10:05. "Land of Liberty," 1:30, 4:55, 8:25.

Telepix—"The Trappist Monks," "Pete Smith Comedy," "Vinnese Music," "Skiing at St. Moritz," cartoons and 30 minutes news digest.

Trans-Lux—"The Virgin Bride," Danielle Darrieux. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:26, 7:12, 9:50. "School for Husbands," Rex Harrison. 9:38 a. m., 12:16, 3:02, 5:48, 8:34.

Tremont—"Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 9 a. m., 12:30, 4:05, 7:50. "Three Cheers for the Irish," Priscilla Lane, Dennis Morgan. 10:50 a. m., 2:15, 6:05, 9:50.

Uptown—"Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 1:25, 5:55, 8:20. "Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 3:04, 6:25, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "High Sierra." 1:15. Evenings 6:10-11.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Gone with the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:45 and 7:45.

Regent: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. "Melody Ranch," Gene Autry. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. "Melody Ranch," Gene Autry and Ann Miller. 1:45. Continuous 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Saint at Palm Springs," George Sanders. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge: "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date," Warren William. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvin Douglas. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.

Brookline Village: "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 1:50, 5:07, 8:06. "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 3:22, 6:21, 9:38.

Cleveland Circle: "Flight Command," Robert Taylor and Ruth Hussey. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective," 3 and 7:45.

University: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey, Robert Taylor. 2:40, 5:55, 9:15. "She Couldn't Say No." 1:30, 4:45, 8.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. "She Couldn't Say No." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:45, 7:45.

Dorchester: "Melody and Moonlight," Johnny Downs. "Phantom Submarine." 2. Continuous 7-11.

Franklin Park: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. 3:20, 8:30. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 1:54, 6:48, 10:16.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglesston: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Go West," with the Marx Bros. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Kit Carson," 3:19, 9:26. "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 1:38, 7:45.

Park: "Arizona," Jean Arthur. "Great Plane Robbery." 1:30 and 7.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Trail of the Vigilantes." "Come Night in the Tropics." 1:30 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Kitty Foyle." Ginger Rogers. "Go West," with the Marx Bros.

Hyde Park: "Girl in the News." Margaret Lockwood. "Three Men From Texas," Hopalong Cassidy.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Fighting 69th," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 2:30, 8:15. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 4:05, 9:50.

MALDEN—Granada: "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 1:30, 4:54, 8:17. "Flight Command," Robert Taylor and Ruth Hussey. 2:50, 8:13, 9:36.

Mystic: "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date," W. William and Eric Blore. 2:05, 7, 10. "Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 3:15, 8:25.

Maplewood: "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. "Gallant Sons." 1:45 and 7:45.

Orpheum: "Third Finger, Left Hand." Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Here Comes the Navy," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 1:45 and 7.

Strand: "Phantom Submarine," Anita Louise. 2:05, 7, 9:50. "You're the One." Bonnie Baker and Orrin Tucker. 3:30, 8:28.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. 3:15, 8:32. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Long Voyage Home." 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 3:30, 8:15. "Saint at Palm Springs," George Sanders. 2:30, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. "Night at Earl Carroll's," 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 3:20, 9:05. "Honeymoon for Three," George Brent and Ann Sheridan. 2 and 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:30 and 7:45.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "Over the Moon," Merle Oberon.

Strand: "Flight Command," Robert Taylor and Ruth Hussey. "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date."

REVERE—Boulevard: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. "Father's Son," John Litel. 2 and 8:10.

Revere: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. "Father's Son," John Litel. 2 and 8:10.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. "Slightly Tempted," Hugh Herbert. 2 and 8.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 2 and 7:45.

Davis Square: "East of the River," "Dance, Girl, Dance." 2 and 8.

Strand: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. "Night at Earl Carroll's." 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Pride of the Bowery." 3:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Father is a Prince," Grant Mitchell and Nana Bryant. 2:09, 7:54. "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 3:29, 9:14.

Princess: "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. 2:36, 8:21.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 2:09 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. "Night Train," Margaret Lockwood. 1:30 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. "Sandy Gets Her Man," with Baby Sandy.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 2 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Three Men from Texas." 1:30 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 3:47, 8:15. "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 2:15, 6:40, 9:47.

WOLLASTON—Wollaston: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. 1:55, 8:30. "Go West," with the Marx Bros. 3:25, 6:45, 9:45.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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Johnny Peacock Has Come a Long Way Toward Being a Major-League Receiver

Catcher Has Acquired Polish Under Care of Daly and Berg

By Ed Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SEBRING, Fla., March 17—As the Red Sox stopped off here for an exhibition game with the Newark Bears of the International League today, everyone connected with the Boston club had to admit Johnny Peacock has come a long way since the spring training campaign of 1938. Once labeled the poorest catcher in the American League, the North Carolina boy has developed into an asset, and although Frankie Pytlak is considered Joe Cronin's No. 1 backstop at the moment, the Red Sox are fortunate to have Johnny around in a reserve role.

"He has surprised me," said Tom Daly, himself a former catcher. "The first time I looked at him behind the bat, I don't think he did anything right. Honestly, he didn't look as good as some high school catchers I've seen. But he was smart enough to keep his eyes and ears open, and today he does well enough behind there to play on my ball club. He's a pretty good hitter, too."

Belonged to Reds

Originally the property of the Cincinnati Reds, Peacock came into the Red Sox organization in 1937 when declared a free agent by Commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis. Johnny had played the outfield, second base and caught for Wilmington of the Piedmont League in 1933 and '34. He had done the same thing at Toronto in '35. In '36 he had caught and played the outfield for Nashville and pounded Southern Association pitching at a fine .334 clip. He was due to join the Cincinnati club the following spring, but Commissioner Landis stepped in and John signed a Red Sox contract for a fat bonus, reported to be $20,000.

However, as late as 1937, the Red Sox were not sure what berth Peacock could carry in the big leagues. They shipped him to Minneapolis, but when he joined the varsity late that same season, he was still very crude with mask and protector. Joe Cronin decided that the only place the boy could learn the backstopping trade, was right with the Red Sox, where Tom Daly and Moe Berg could take him in hand.

Progress Slow

Peacock's progress in Boston has been slow. But, then, a lot of North Carolina folk do things in slow motion. Fortunately for Johnny, however, he always has been handy with a bat in his hands.

After hitting .311 at Minneapolis, he came in and did .313 in nine Sox games. In 72 games in '38 he came up with a .303 figure, contributing several timely pinch hits. In '39 he got into 92 games and hit .277. Last year his mark was .282.

Used often as a pinch hitter, Peacock was in the high .300's through most of the '40 season. He broke up a 10-inning game with the Detroit Tigers in May by producing a pinch single. By early June he was up around the .340 mark and never sank below the charmed .300 level until late in July.

No longer does Peacock look as though he were catching with a rubber mitt. He has learned to hold the ball; to whip the ball around the bases; to think for the ball club, and carry his pitcher. Pytlak is considered one of the best catchers in the majors, but neither the offense nor defense will sag too far when Peacock goes in behind the plate.

* * *

The second game of the Red Sox-New York Giant series will be played tomorrow afternoon at Sarasota's Payne Field. Quite a spring rivalry has developed between the two clubs, and an effort may be made to lengthen the series another year.

* * *

Other games this week find the Red Sox meeting Newark at Sarasota on Wednesday, the St. Louis Cardinals at St. Petersburg on Friday, Brooklyn at Clearwater Saturday, and Louisville at Payne Field on Sunday.

* * *

Red Sox rookies who played in the Pacific Coast League last year are talking about a 230-pound slugger named Brovia, who is one of those great natural hitters. He should be big league timber by the end of 1941.

* * *

Frank Shellenback had to break Larry Powell of the habit of letting the ball go too high. This is one of the common causes of poor control.

Bees' Product Getting Workout

Don Manno, Rookie Outfielder at Bat

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Shot of young Bees outfielder batting under the watchful eye of Casey Stengel, Boston manager. Otto Denning, Minneapolis Miller catcher, is behind the plate and the umpire is Ziggy Sears. Manno played for Evansville last year and batted an even .300 in 126 games and fielded for .981.

Fond Memories Brought Back From Visit to Mexican City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 17—Buoyant in spirits, the Bees came back to San Antonio today with fond memories of their sojourn in Mexico. Everything humanly possible has been done to make their stay enjoyable in this "Pittsburgh of Mexico," Monterrey, so named because of its thriving steel plants and other industrial enterprises.

Stengel's men and the St. Louis Browns came as baseball missionaries and if outward appearances are any criterion, they have done their work well. America's national pastime has been popular in Japan and Cuba for many years, but only recently has Mexico manifested more than passing interest in the sport of the Speakers, the Cobbs and the Ruths.

As proof that baseball is really blooming in this republic below the Rio Grande, a delegation of fans came all the way from Mexico City to witness Sunday's games here. And these rooters were thoroughly pleased with the exhibition staged by the major leaguers from the United States.

Dahlgren Entertains

The Bees were fortunate to have Babe Dahlgren along, the former Yankee star proving their best "salesman." Dahlgren became the idol of the volatile Latin crowd from the moment he took up his position at first in fielding practice. Salvos of spontaneous applause greeted his fancy footwork and electrifying back-handed stops. One doesn't have to be too well versed in the technical angles of the game to appreciate such a graceful and agile performer.

Eddie Miller also kindled the throng's enthusiasm with his flashy stops and appealing vest pocket catches. Several spectators remarked that both Miller and Dahlgren would make outstanding matadors. Off the diamond Buddy Hassett was the prime favorite because of his ability to sing songs in Spanish. Furthermore, the young man of Manhattan has had sufficient theatrical experience to know all the tricks of show business. With these assets at his command, he just couldn't miss.

Stengel at a Loss

Stengel studied dentistry in his early days at Kansas City but never specialized in romance languages so he was more or less dependent on George Kelly and Bob Coleman. The greatest Spanish expert of them all, Jack Onslow, failed to make the trip. He was left at San Antonio to drill the baseball rookies.

The atmosphere of old Spain still dominates this part of the world. Chaperones are still in vogue. Girls like to sing and dance. Men are more demonstrative than males north of the border and wear much brighter colors.

Although Monterrey has far more commercial and industrial life than most Mexican cities, the rush and bustle of an American town of the same size are lacking. The general pace is slower and most persons take mid-day siestas. "Manana" continues to be the watchword.

The country between here and the border is wild and desolate and one travels for many miles without spotting a human being. The few people seen on the Mexican side of the international bounary live in open corrals. .

Cornell Outscores Indians On All-Star Court Quintet

Final Standing

College	W.	L.	Points For	Points Agst	P. C.
Dartmouth	10	2	574	482	.833
Cornell	9	3	460	357	.750
Columbia	8	4	464	428	.650
Yale	4	8	474	520	.333
Princeton	4	8	439	464	.333
Harvard	4	8	423	497	.333
Pennsylvania	3	9	454	540	.250

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—Although Cornell's basketball team was hard pressed to take second place in the Eastern Intercollegiate League during the season which just ended, the individual members of the team apparently rate higher than Dartmouth's champions in the eyes of the league coaches.

Dartmouth, which won the league title for the fourth successive year and will make the circuit's first bid for the National Collegiate A. A. crown next week end, placed two men on the first team, selected for the Associated Press by the coaches of the seven league teams.

Gus Broberg, three-time scoring champion, was chosen unanimously for the third successive year in an unprecedented tribute to his scoring record and all-around ability. Charles Pearson of Dartomuth, earned a first-team guard post by a very narrow margin over Cornell's Ken Jolly.

Jim Bennett, also a three-year man on the all-league team, was named as Broberg's running mate at forward. Bill Hasslinger of Columbia at center and Dan Carmichael of Princeton at guard complete the first team. The second-team line-up includes three Cornellians, Howie Dunbar at center, and Jolly and Samuel Hunter at guards, with John Cerrone of Columbia and John Cobb of Yale earning the forward positions. Thus four of the five Cornell regulars received enough backing from the coaches to win either first or second ranking while only two Dartmouth players did as well.

The teams, with points awarded on the basis of two for a first-team vote and one for second team, follow:

1st Team	Pos.	2nd Team
Broberg, Dart. (14)	For.	Cerone, Col (9)
Bennett, Cor. (10)	For.	Cobb, Yale (6)
Hasslinger, Col. (12)	Cen.	Dunbar, Cor. (4)
Carmichael, Pr. (11)	Gd.	Jolly, Cor. (8)
Pearson, Dart. (10)	Gd.	Hunter, Cor. (5)

Honorable mention:
Forwards—Joseph P. Romano, Harvard (3); George Munroe, Dartmouth, (2); Sidney Levinson, Pennsylvania (1). Center—Jim Olsen, Dartmouth (3) Guards—Edward Buckley, Jr., Harvard (2); Stanley Skaug, Dartmouth (2); Charles Winston, Jr., Princeton (1); Leonard Will, Columbia (1).

Results Last Week

Dartmouth 39, Columbia 33.
Princeton 45, Dartmouth 32.
Harvard 40, Pennsylvania 39.
Yale 51 Harvard 44.
Cornell 42, Columbia 34.
Pennsylvania 42, Princeton 29.

Individual Scoring

Name and College	Games	Gls	Fls	Pts
Broberg, Dartmouth	12	65	34	164
Hasslinger, Columbia	12	64	28	156
J. Bennett, Cornell	12	47	41	135
Olsen, Dartmouth	12	47	28	130
Cobb, Yale	12	42	28	112
Cerrone, Columbia	12	42	27	111
Romano, Harvard	12	45	21	111
Buckley, Harvard	12	47	16	110
Levinson, Pennsylvania	12	38	24	100
Zilly, Yale	12	40	18	98
Dunbar, Cornell	12	37	22	96
Viguers, Pennsylvania	12	36	16	88
Carmichael, Princeton	12	39	9	87
Munroe, Dartmouth	12	31	21	83
Winston, Princeton	12	36	11	83
Bartlett, Princeton	12	27	24	78
Busse, Princeton	12	29	18	76
Jolly, Cornell	12	29	17	75
Pearson, Dartmouth	12	29	16	74
Stewart, Cornell	10	26	16	68
Vogt, Yale	12	27	13	67
McIlvennan, Columbia	12	25	16	66
Hunter, Cornell	12	18	29	65
Finegan, Harvard	12	22	18	62
Schreiber, Penn.	12	25	12	62
Soleliac, Penn.	12	20	22	62
Seelbach, Yale	12	17	20	54
Lloyd, Princeton	12	19	19	53
Will, Columbia	10	20	11	51
Simpson, Harvard	12	19	12	50
Caputo, Penn.	11	15	14	44
Primich, Columbia	12	16	9	41
Eliet, Dartmouth	12	12	7	31
Anderson, Yale	11	12	11	35
Parmer, Dartmouth	12	13	7	33
Skaug, Dartmouth	12	13	7	33
Beinstein, Penn.	9	11	9	31
Wightman, Yale	11	8	8	30
Ingley, Yale	5	11	6	28
Rothschild, Harvard	12	8	9	25
Webber, Harvard	11	8	9	25

Dartmouth vs. Wisconsin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—Wisconsin and Dartmouth, which will clash in the first game of the N. C. A. A. regional basketball play-offs in the Badger University Field House Friday, represent the best in two of the strongest conferences in the country.

The undisputed 1941 Big Ten title rests on the shoulders of Coach Harold E. "Bud" Foster's Wisconsin Badgers, who go into the contest with a consecutive winning streak of 12 games behind them. Dartmouth captured their fourth straight Eastern "Ivy" League championship last Monday night with a win over Columbia. The Big Green's conference record is 10 wins against two defeats.

All four of the teams chosen to represent the four districts east of the Mississippi—Wisconsin, Dartmouth, North Carolina, and Pittsburgh—bring exceptionally strong records to the tournament. North Carolina won 20 out of 26 games this season, while Pitt has 12 victories and 6 defeats.

The winner at Madison will go to Kansas City to meet the western division champion, the play-offs for which will be held next week end in Kansas City. To date the Arkansas "Razorbacks" are the only team definitely chosen for the western play-off.

The eastern division tournament, being held for the first time in Madison and which marks the initial venture on the part of Wisconsin into national post-season competition, will bring together not only four strong teams, but also four great individual stars, one from each team.

The four super-stars are: Captain Gene Englund, Wisconsin's all-conference high-scoring center and "most valuable" man in the league; Capt. Gus Broberg, Dartmouth's star forward; Co-Capt. George Glamack, all-American center fro mNorth Carolina; and Capt. Eddie Straloski, Pitt's sharp-shooting little forward.

The second game of the tournament on Friday night will bring together the North Carolina and Pittsburgh fives. The first night's losers will play the first game on Saturday, followed by the championship contest.

Although Wisconsin played its last game March 1, and has been following the banquet trail ever since, the few practices the team has managed to sandwich in between state high school basketball tournament sessions reveal that the Badgers have lost none of their sharpness.

Coach Osborne G. Cowles, Dartmouth coach, is known to Wisconsin, having coached at River Falls. However, little is known about the team itself. The Badgers hailed the announcement of the pairings with pleasure because of Dartmouth's fine standing and exceptional record.

Around The Hub

New Champions

The Springfield College swimming team deserves the spot of honor today for having ended the eight-year reign of Brown in the New England intercollegiate swimming championships. At M. I. T.'s new pool over the week end, the Maroon mermen scored 43 points to 34 points for Williams and 30 for Brown.

The Gymnasts won the meet the hard way. They set no new records and won only one first—Ed Smyke in the dive—but they gathered enough seconds and thirds to sew up the verdict. Pool records were broken, however, with Dave Maclay of Williams doing 2:20.3 in the 220-yard freestyle, Sam Bacon of Williams doing 5:2.3 in the 440, Bill Goelitz of Amherst doing 1:42.6 in the backstroke, and Bob Schaper of Brown doing 23.7 in the 50 and 53 in the 100-yard sprints.

* * *

At Annapolis, Yale won as expected in the eastern intercollegiate swimming championships, taking eight of 11 first places. Capt. Fran Powers of Harvard took one of the three remaining places not won by the Elis when he set a new pool record of 2:13.8 in the 220. Yale's champions included Johnson, Chouteau, Cook, Dannerbaum, the medley relay trio of Dannenbaum, Twigg-Smith, and Pope, and the freestyle quartet of Vreeland, Britton, Kelly, and Johnson. Other titles went to Parke of Princeton in the breaststroke, and Garrett of Army in the 50-yard sprint.

* * *

Late this afternoon the Harvard varsity football team was scheduled to begin football practice in Briggs Cage. The weather man cooperated with Coach Dick Harlow by suggesting a touch of fall with a snowstorm. With his new coaches, Earl Brown and Al McCoy, and his old standby, Lyal Clark, Harlow will continue practice until about May 1.

* * *

Boston College plays Tennessee in football Nov. 15 at Fenway Park . . . Northeastern elects a hockey captain tomorrow night at a banquet at the Hotel Lenox . . . Carl Loveday of Montclair, N. J., won the New England open badminton title at the University Club yesterday . . . Mary Whittemore of Boston took the women's crown . . . Entries are beginning to arrive for the 1941 City of Boston Basketball championships . . . The tourney, will be held at the Charlestown Y. M. C. A.

* * *

The Junior Olympics won the U. S. A. H. A. Senior B. championships by defeating the defending champion, "97" Club of Boston 4-2 Saturday . . . The St. Nick's of New York won the National A. A. U. championship at New Haven by swamping Clinton, N. Y. 10.-3.

* * *

The Massachusetts Golf Association's annual State open championship returns to Oyster Harbors this year . . . Dates are June 30-July 1 . . . The Harvard fencers defeated Yale 21-6 Saturday . . . Newton retained its two-State Y. M. C. A. track and field championship by scoring 45 points at the Boston "Y" Saturday . . . Brockton was second with 29 points.

Cornell Drops Boxing As a Varsity Sport

ITHACA, N. Y., March 17 (AP)—Cornell today announced the dropping of boxing as an intercollegiate varsity sport and the expansion of an intramural program in charge of Coach Allie Wolff.

The announcement said provision would be made for intramural champions to meet the intramural titleholders of other schools. The change was made to permit more students to participate in the sport.

Marlboros Win

TORONTO (CP)—The lightly-regarded Toronto Marlboros completed a surprising march to the Senior "A" Ontario Hockey Association championship by defeating St. Catharines 3-2 in overtime to take the best-of-seven final series four games to two.

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	W	L.	T	Pts.
Washington	30	14	7	67
Baltimore	30	20	6	66
Atlantic City	28	27	5	61
River Vale	26	33	3	55
Boston	22	33	6	50
New York	19	43	0	38

Walker Cup Series

Washington	11	3	1	23
Baltimore	9	7	1	19
River Vale	8	7	1	17
Atlantic City	7	7	1	15
New York	6	11	0	12
Boston	4	10	2	10

Results March 15

Boston 7, Baltimore 4.
Washington 2, River Vale 1.
Atlantic City 8, New York 4.

Results March 16

River Vale 4, Boston 1.
Washington 3, Baltimore 1.
New York 9, Atlantic City 4.

Games This Week

Tuesday: Boston at Washington.
Wednesday: River Vale at Baltimore.
Friday: Boston at Atlantic City; New York at Washington.
Saturday: Baltimore at Atlantic City; Boston at River Vale.
Sunday: Boston at Baltimore.

Metropolitan Amateur Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Jamaica Hawks 4, Manhattan Arrows 3.

Bristol, Conn., High Wins

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 17 (AP)—The Bristol, Conn., High School team won the New England interscholastic basketball tournament Saturday night, defeating Rindge Tech, of Cambridge, Mass., 23-16, in the final round at Manchester State Armory.

Bruins Face Detroit Here In Last Game

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It is all over but the shouting (play-offs). The Bruins and Detroit wind up the regular schedule at the Boston Garden tomorrow night and then the clubs engage in the financial play-offs, or pay-offs. With each club completing its 48-game schedule the whole thing begins all over again—except for the hapless New York Americans who can go home.

The season was long and interesting with Toronto making a runaway of the race over the first half and Boston staging a thrilling record-breaking run of 23 games without defeat to overhaul and pass the Leafs for the top spot in the closing month.

There were too many tie games for the satisfaction of the fans and the league lacked the necessary balance to provide what might have been considered a real race. Now that the long preliminary regular schedule is over the main purpose accomplished was the elimination of the poor old Amerks.

If certain members of the N. H. L. have their way, the Amerks are eliminated for good, although there is plenty of opposition to that move. Should the league elect to run the Amerks another season it is hoped that general aid to the team will give Red Dutton, manager, something a little more substantial with which to battle the other clubs.

Turk Broda, Toronto goalie, probably deserves the Vezina trophy which he hopes to win. His goals against record of 99 is only one higher than little Johnny Mowers of Detroit and the latter still has to play the Bruins here tomorrow night. Broda made a valiant fight for the cup over the week end when he held the Chicago Black Hawks to one goal in two games. Mowers will have to shut out the Bruins to win, hold them to one goal to tie, and if the locals tally twice Broda takes the honor.

Two innovations were tried in the closing games of the schedule during the week end. Canadiens used two goalies, Bert Gardiner and Paul Bibeault, Coach Dick Irvin alternating them every seven minutes and they shut out the Amerks 6-0. In New York last night Rangers beat Amerks 6-3 in a game where offsides were not called so long as those offside were making legitimate attempts to return to outside, and whistles were few.

The Sunday afternoon game at Detroit was a success, financially, since some 10,049 persons were on hand and crowds of 10,000 have been scarce in Detroit this season.

Loss to River Vale Closes O's League Season at Home

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the exception of two games in the United States Amateur Hockey Association championships, hockey for the Boston Olympics at home has passed from the scene. Their two games over the week end, which saw them trampling the Baltimore Orioles 7-4 Saturday and then losing to River Vale Skeeters 4-1 yesterday, closed out the Olympics' regular Eastern League season at home.

Between now and next Monday the Olympics will have played four games on the road, and although they will of course be trying to win all four, there is not much chance that they can improve their positions of fifth in the championship standing or last in the Walker Cup race.

In restrospect, the Eastern League season brought its share of good hockey and also its share of bad to Boston. In their contests at Boston Garden the Olympics broke just about even, winning 14 games, losing 15, and tying two. On the road—with still four games to go—they have won only eight, lost 18, and tied four. Their final games this week are at Washington tomorrow, and at Atlantic City, River Vale, and Baltimore on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

Games in April

The U. S. H. A. championships will begin immediately following the close of the Eastern League schedule, the last game of which finds Washington—this year's league champion—playing at Atlantic City March 29. The two contests scheduled for Boston will see Baltimore and either River Vale or New York here April 5 and 6.

From a local standpoint there were many occasions worthy of note in the season just past, a few of which might include the Olympics' winning streak of eight straight games, the improvement in the play of young Cliff Thompson which led to his being awarded the Henry G. Lapham Trophy for that improvement yesterday, the honoring of Ty Andersen by the league in New York a week ago, and the 'Pics unexplainable mastery over Baltimore, runner-up to Washington for the championship.

New Material

Then too there was the wealth of new material which appeared on the local roster list, and like the hockey itself some of it was good and some below par. Altogether the Olympics tried 23 new players—and that does not include such men as Bob Mee, who played with the club two seasons ago, or a few of the Juniors who came up for several games last year and were given another tryout this winter.

Among the newcomers who made good and stayed with the club all season were Vic Polich, the young Minnesota goalie, Danny Sullivan, and Al Yourkewicz. Late comers were the Boston College kids, Ray Chaisson, Al Dumond, and Johnny Pryor, with Johnny being forced out of action after five games because of injury. Then too there were Al Baronowski, Eddie Barry, and Amity "Middie" Belland, who played at least 15 games each.

And then there were some whose names it is difficult to recall—such as Harry Martin, who went West and never came back, Ralph Erickson, who was dropped in mid-season, and Ray Fortin, the Colby mite who was due for big things with the O's but who went into the Army Air Corps instead. Among the others whose appearance was brief were Bob Campbell, Dick Gordon, Ray McCarthy, Art Shaughnessy, Johnny Meoli, Frankie Ray, Sammy Snow, Herby Keough, Al Cardiff, and Tom Dugan. In addition Johnny Fischer, New York Rovers' goalie, filled in for Polich on one ocacsion.

There is a possibility that other Junior Olympics may see action in the four games away this week. Ernie Garron and Frankie Sullivan will definitely go, while Coach Hago Harrington may pick a few from the Juniors to go along who have not yet put on Senior spangles

A. B. C. Bowling

ST. PAUL, March 17 (AP)—James Berado, Chicago, continued the high scoring tempo in the 4-day old American Bowling Congress yesterday when the 41-year-old Windy City bowler scored 203-234-274—711 to take second place in the singles division. A 7-10 split in the second game prevented Berado from topping the 727 score, rolled by Hilla Kallas, Milwaukee, early Saturday.

The Chicagoan also moved into second position in the all-events, with 1,913. He scored 574 in the team event and 628 in the doubles.

Perlo Elected

Lionel Perlo of Brookline was elected President of the Greater Boston Interscholastic Chess League at the annual meeting held Saturday at the Huntington School. Other officers elected include Joseph Lieberman of Roxbury Memorial, Vice-President; and Carlisle Smith of Huntington, Secretary. John M. Trout, Jr., also of Huntington, continues as Treasurer.

Following the election Weaver Adams, former State chess champion, played 20 boards simultaneously against schoolboy players, winning 17, drawing 2 and losing 1 to Alan Goldberg of Brookline.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, March 18
12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—Tower News, radiocast from the studio in the Christian Science Publishing Building.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Tower News, reradiocast by recording.

For Tuesday, March 18
3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News radiocast from the studio in The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc). Reradiocast of Tower News, by recording.

Christian Science Program

For Tuesday, March 18
11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1470kc), Christian Science program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc and 11.73mc).
6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, news.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will program (in Spanish); music; news; education topics.
9:00 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for beginners).
9:15 p. m.—Modern Radio Instruction Course.
9:45 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for advanced students).

WBOS (11.87mc)
First English Hour
6:00 p. m.—News in English; stocks; Jose Bethencourt's Rhumba Band; Lowell Thomas.

Second Portuguese Hour
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Rhythmic Melodies; Hollywood Chatter; Reveries.

Second Spanish Hour
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Gordon Gifford; Just Before Tea.

Third Spanish Hour
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish' symphonic concert.

Second English Hour
10:00 p. m.—National Art Gallery dedication; news; "Musical Workshop."

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—"Questions of the Hour," Vernon Bartlett, M. P. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—"Hello Children!" program to children in Canada and the United States, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Musical Selections, Orchestra; Compositions and Poems; News in English; Hungarian Folk Songs. HAT4 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:00 p. m.—Program in English, PSH, 10.32 meg., 29.0 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Talk: "Matters of Moment." GSC, 9.58 meg. 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Choral Selections. JVX, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg. 19.8 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks," Leslie Howard. GSC, 9.58 meg 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"St. Patrick's Day." GSC, 9.58 meg. 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—"Club of Notions." DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Concert with the Marimba, TGWA, 6.66 meg., 31 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—"Democracy Marches," David Low. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.' GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.3 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
Lima, Peru—10:30 p. m.—Peruvian Music and Song; Epicurian Rambles; Archaeological Chat. OAX-4Z, 6.66 meg., 49.6 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of the programs may be subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Jack Melton's Orchestra	Sports and music
3:15 Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Macon's Music Parade	Sports and music
3:30 New England Home	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Macon's Music Parade	Sports and music
3:45 News; Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Bob Nichols' Hawaiians	Sports and music
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Piano solos	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"The Johnson Family"	John Kiley, organist
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical program	Comic Page Club
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Don Winslow"; drama	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Charles Hector's Or.	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	Five Star News
6:00 News, Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Dance Time
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Dinner Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Citizens All"	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Famous Jury Trials";	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Chico Simone's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	dramatic sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"; sketch	Five Star News
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Burns and Allen; Artie	"Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Dance Time
7:45 Serial drama	Shaw's Orchestra	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Castles in the Air; variety musicale
8:00 "Those We Love";	"I Love a Mystery";	James Melton; Francia	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	'Music You Like to Hear'
8:15 dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	White; orchestra	program	Music You Like to Hear'
8:30 "Gay Nineties Revue";	"True or False"	Richard Crooks, tenor;	Boake Carter, news	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 Elmer Davis	"True or False"	Orchestra	News Service	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
9:00 Theater: Martha	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	"Listeners' Theater";	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 Scott, William	Network speakers	program	dramatization	"Classical Album"
9:30 Gargan in "Cheers	Basin Street Chamber	"Show Boat"; vocalists;	"Can You Top This?"	Five Star News
9:45 for Miss Bishop"	Music Society; News	Bob "Ripley's Orch.	Can You Top This?"	
10:00 Nation't Art Gallery	Natl. Art Gallery Dedi-	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Natl. Art Gallery Dedi-	Boston Garden Sports
10:15 Dedication	cation: Pres. Roosevelt	vocalists	cation: Pres. Roosevelt	Boston Garden Sports
10:30 Frazier Hunt	National Radio Forum:	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Network speakers	Boston Garden Sports
10:45 News: Sports	Rep. Ellis, Arkansas	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Network speakers	Boston Garden Sports
11:00 News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Network program	Boston Garden Sports
11:15 Eamon De Valera	Secretary of the Navy	Local News; Weather	Raymond Gram Swing	Boston Garden Sports
11:30 Master Works of	Frank Knox, talk	Postview of "Blossom	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Boston Garden Sports
11:45 Music; recordings	Musicale	Time"; interviews	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Boston Garden Sports

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "On Your Toes"	Musical Clock; news	News comment	"Musical Clock	
7:30 Music; news	Talk; Musical Clock	'George and Dixie' songs	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	Bandstand; music	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson'	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Jimmie & Dick"	Toast	Movie talk; Music	Rhythms' orchestra	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Home Planning"	News; recordings	N. E. Town Hall Party	Merry-Go-Round	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 American School of	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	Stockmen's Trails	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 the Air	Gretchen McMullen	"Piesta"; music	"Choir Loft"; organ	Good Morning Cheer
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Shopping news	"Musical Roundup"	Jerry Young, songs	Good Morning Cheer
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	Mastersingers	"This Small Town"; sk.	N. E. Cupboard	Studio talk
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"	Cadets Quartet	"Singing Strings"	Studio talk
10:30 "Stepmother"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Food Fair	Two Men and a Girl	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Letter-Quest with John
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Family Circle	"Against the Storm"	"Melody Strings"	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Sketch; music	"Road of Life"	Highlights and Halftones	Christian Science prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum"; sketch	Highlights and Halftones	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; musicale; stocks	"Of Human Bondage"	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15 "A Girl Marries"	"Four Belles"	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; news	"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	features; speakers	News Service	"We Are Always Young"

Couple of Rival Managers Doubt Indians Will Perform Up to Their Strength

Pilots More Concerned About Rising Yankees

FORT MYERS, Fla., March 17 (AP)—It may be taken for granted that the Cleveland Indians are the best balanced club in the American League, with great pitching, fine defense and potentially a world of power at bat.

What cannot be measured, however, is their ability to shake off the memory of the championship they threw away in the closing weeks of the 1940 race. A couple of rival club managers have doubted, in confidence, that the Indians will perform up to their strength, and they are more concerned about the rising Yankee menace than they are about the boys who "fired" their manager, Oscar Vitt.

"All you have to do is look back at the teams that blew a pennant," one of them said. "It isn't necessary to look back any further than the Pittsburgh outfit of 1938, which nose-dived into second place after holding what looked like a safe lead. They finished sixth the next year and they never did come back."

Expect to Bounce Back

This much can be said for the Indians: from Bobby Feller right down to the trainer, Max Weisman, there isn't a doubt in their heads that they will bounce back and win going away. They regard the Vitt thing as an unpleasantness they had to go through, but they think it's done and over now and that they can start anew.

The only thing about that is that their playmates on the other American League teams are not likely to let the Indians forget anything. There already are signs that the boys are going to receive an awful going-over from such silver-tongued gents as Art Fletcher of the Yanks and Mule Haas of the White Sox, and only time will tell how Hal Trosky, for instance, will react to this punishment.

The new manager, Roger Peckinpaugh, appears to be as popular with the crew as Vitt was unpopular, which is saying considerable. If Vitt talked too much, as they charged at the time of last summer's insurrection, then they won't ever find that fault with Peck, whose idea of the nice, long conversation is "hello."

Walker in Outfield

The Indians will line-up on opening day almost exactly as they wound up their last disastrous campaign, the only change being the substitution of Gerald Walker, obtained from Washington, for Ben Chapman in the outfield. And, incidentally, the Indians point out that Phil Rizzuto of the Yanks had better prove that he's a better shortstop than Lou Boudreau, the Cleveland sophomore, before he's called the best in the game.

Bobby Feller, of course, looks great, and perhaps this will be the season that he wins 30 games. A coach of a rival club was discussing the Van Meter thunderbolt the other night.

"It was bad enough when he just had that fast ball. But it got much worse when he began snapping that curve across like a blacksnake whip, and now, to cap it off, he's getting smart out there.

"I used to call most of his pitches on him, and he finally caught on to it last year. As he started his wind-up he would give me a glimpse of his fingers set to throw a curve. I would tip off our batter and he would step in to the curve, only it would turn out to be a fast ball and would scare him. That doesn't need to happen to a batter but once and he quits listening to his coaches."

Eastern College Mat Titlists

Wide World

New Champions in Their Classes

NEW YORK CITY—(Left to right) Charles Ridenour of Penn State, 121 lbs.; Robert Eberle of Princeton, 128 lbs.; Warren Taylor of Princeton, 136 lbs.; Joseph Quinn of Lehigh, 145 lbs.; Milton Bennett of Navy, 155 lbs.; George Weems of Navy, 165 lbs.; Richard Di Battista, Penn., 175 lbs.; and Lawrence Pickett of Yale, unlimited class.

Hockey Race Over Except For Play-Off

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	26	8	13	184	101	65
Toronto	28	14	6	145	99	62
Detroit	21	15	11	111	98	53
Rangers	21	19	8	143	125	50
Chicago	16	25	7	112	139	39
Montreal	16	26	6	121	147	38
Americans	8	29	11	99	186	27

Results March 15

Toronto 7, Chicago 1.
Montreal 6, Americans 0.

Results March 16

Boston 2, Detroit 2, tie.
Toronto 3, Chicago 0.
Rangers 6, Americans 3.

By the Associated Press

While the last week end of the National Hockey League season didn't mean much more than going through the motions, there's one contest that won't be decided until the final game of the campaign tomorrow night.

That is the annual struggle for the Georges Vezina trophy, awarded annually to the goaltender who has the fewest goals scored against him during the season. Three crack net minders were in the race and two will be on the spot tomorrow when Boston's league champions meet the third-place Detroit Red Wings.

Brimsek Eliminated

The standing now is 98 goals against Detroit's rookie, Johnny Mowers; 99 against Turk Broda of Toronto and 101 against Frank Brimsek of Boston, the winner last year. Brimsek was eliminated as a possible winner of the trophy when the Bruins and Red Wings played a 2-2 tie at Detroit yesterday afternoon and Broda followed up by shutting out the Chicago Black Hawks, 3-0 in his final game of the season.

Although the final standings all had been settled previously, yesterday's games weren't entirely lacking in excitement. The matinee tilt at Detroit drew 10,049 fans, who saw the Red Wings come from behind with two third-period goals.

Experiment Offside

At Chicago, the Maple Leafs, who had beaten the Hawks, 7-1 at Toronto Saturday, didn't clinch the final decision until the last minute of play. They went ahead in the first period after Earl Seibert had been penalized and then settled back until Gus Marker and Pete Langelle bagged the other two goals at 19:20 and 19:42 of the third period.

New York's Rangers and Americans experimented with the rules in their final clash, which the Rangers won 6-3. According to their version, the puck carrier couldn't be offside and if his teammates preceded him into the defense zone, they could skate themselves onside without stopping play. It reduced whistle blowing and seemed popular with the fans.

Plenty of Ex-College Stars But Few Collegiate Teams

DENVER, March 17 (AP)—There are plenty of ex-college stars in the National A. A. U. basketball tournament, but few college teams.

Year by year, A. A. U. cage society seems to be losing its campus set. No college team was won this 42-year-old championship since Washburn of Topeka, Kan., in 1925.

Of the 49 teams from 26 States that began tournament play in the City Auditorium yesterday, seven are college outfits. Only four are from outside Colorado—Phillips University of Oklahoma, Ouachita of Arkansas, Southwestern Oklahoma Teachers and Boise, Idaho, Junior College.

Independents Increase

Apparently the increase in strictly intercollegiate tournaments and the growing number of upper flight independent cage teams is responsible for the declining number of college entries in the A. A. U. events. That's the viewpoint of Howard Engleman, Big Six scoring champion from University of Kansas who made 19 points for the Kansas City College of Commerce in its first round 52-17 victory over Douglas, Wyo., last night.

"Many college conferences bar their teams from tournaments like the A. A. U.," Engleman said. "Seniors can play with independent teams in the meet, but they have to give up spring sports. I'm sacrificing playing tennis at Kansas to compete here."

Forty Teams Remain

John Kundla, former Minnesota cage star, now with the Minneapolis Ascension Gophers, thinks a good college team could hold its own in the A. A. U. event, "but most of them would rather compete in the N. C. A. A. or the National Intercollegiate."

With 40 teams from 25 States still on hand, 24 games must be run off in the City Auditorium today and tomorrow to make way for Wednesday's third round of eight contests.

The regional yardstick showed 10 teams from the Pacific Coast, 10 from the Midwest, nine of the Rocky Mountain section, six from the Southwest, three from the East and two from the South.

Yesterday's First-Round Results

Colorado Springs Martins 70, Bird City, Kan., 27.
Hammond, Ind., 51, Agate, Colo., 30.
Des Moines Coalers 48, Denver American Beauties 43 (overtime).
Minneapolis Ascension Club 49, Greeley, Colo., Lions 42.
Chemical City Athletic Club, Midland, Mich., 65, Regis College, Denver, 35.
Oakland, Calif., Athens Club 77, Walsenburg, Colo., 21.
Dayton, Ohio, Delcos 45, Wichita, Kan., Gas 26.
Kansas City College of Commerce 52, Douglas, Wyo., 17.
San Francisco Elks 36, Kansas City Refiners 33.

Snead Is Back In Form Again On Winter Tour

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 17 (AP)—Sammy Snead is in the groove again, and unless his fellow pros do some hot shooting he will be up at the front of the line when the remaining $17,000 at stake in four more winter golf tournaments is passed out.

The Hot Springs, Va., slammer today pocketed the $1,000 first prize in the national pro-amateur to bring his earnings in the past three weeks to $2,920.

Starting out by winning $1,200 top money in the St. Petersburg open which began Feb. 26, Snead then picked up $220 for fifth place in the West Coast open at Belleair, and $500 for his share of the international four-ball at Miami in which he and Ralph Guldahl were runners-up to Ben Hogan and Gene Sarazen.

Although he had to carry the load most of the way, Snead's amateur partner, steady-stroking Wilford Wehrle of Chicago, sank a five-foot putt for a birdie three on the 36th hole for a one-up victory over Jack Grout and Frank Allan, Pittston, Pa., team, in yesterday's final here.

Grout received $500 runner-up prize. Amateur partners received trophies.

Snead previously had won $1,450 on the winter circuit, and he and the other pros set out for the $4,000 North-South open starting at Pinehurst, N. C., tomorrow.

England's Biggest Game Of Year Attracts 22,000

LONDON, March 15 (AP)—Twenty-two thousand persons turned out to see Britain's biggest football game of the year today and never turned an eye toward the sky.

The air raid siren had finished wailing only an hour before the kickoff, but you'd never have known a war was on had it not been for a tiny corner of the program which read:

"In the event of an air raid warning the ground exits will be opened so that those who wish to leave can do so. Play will proceed unless spotters report enemy activity in the vicinity."

A band was playing on the bright green turf 30 minutes before the game such tunes as the "Woodpecker Song" and "Arm in Arm." Three quarters of the spectators chose the open stands.

One team was from the British Army and it included many of England's finest professional and amateur players. Their opponents were Allies—some of the finest footballers from Holland, Poland, Belgium, France and Czechoslovakia.

Little children flocked around the refreshment stands with their parents.

The highlight of the game came when the Allies' goalie, Brinkman of Holland leaped beautifully and butted away a sure shot. From the shout which went up you'd have thought Britain had won the war.

(Ed note: This story, as received in New York, did not include the final score. Could it be a military secret?)

Schmidt Named Idaho Coach

MOSCOW, Idaho, March 17 (AP)—Francis Schmidt, whose Ohio State University football teams won two Big Ten championships in seven years, was named head football coach yesterday at the University of Idaho.

Salary terms were not disclosed by University President Harrison C. Dale, who announced Schmidt's selection after a meeting of the State Board of Education.

Schmidt was one of five prominent coaching figures considered by a special faculty-student-alumni committee charged with recommending a head coach, an athletic director, an assistant grid coach, and a basketball-baseball mentor to the state board. No mention was made by Dale of the other positions.

Bank Released

Dixie Howell of Arizona State, Ben Winkelman of San Jose State, and Claude E. (Tiny) Thornhill, former Stanford coach, also were here in quest of the job left vacant by Ted Bank, coach for five years, who was released after a disastrous 1940 football season. The fifth applicant was Pete Cawthon, formerly of Texas Tech.

Although Bank's contract runs until Sept. 1, Schmidt was to take charge immediately, and said he would remain in Moscow to begin spring football practice at once.

"I hope to have the alumni and the school working together for a great, successful athletic program," the new coach said.

Nebraska Graduate

Schmidt was graduated at Nebraska in 1914 and coached at Kendall College, now Tulsa University, at the University of Arkansas, and Texas Christian University before going to Ohio State in 1934.

The athletic directorship at Idaho, formerly part of Bank's job, was made a separate position by the board of education at the committee's suggestion.

The other positions were left open when Forrest Twogood, coaching basketball and baseball, resigned, and Bob Tessier, assistant to Bank, was released. Tessier subsequently signed as assistant at Manhattan College in New York.

Schmidt resigned his Ohio State post last Dec. 16 while a special committee was studying the football "situation" as an aftermath of the Buckeyes' most disastrous season in a decade—four won and four lost. He was succeeded by Paul Brown, producer of spectacular football teams at Massillon, Ohio, High School.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Games Today

At St. Petersburg, Fla., Brooklyn (N) vs. New York (A).
At Lakeland, Fla., St. Louis (N) vs. Detroit (A).
At San Bernardino, Calif., Pittsburgh (N) vs. Los Angeles (PC).
At Fort Myers, Fla., New York (N) vs. Cleveland (A).
At Los Angeles, Chicago (N) vs. Philadelphia (A).
At Sebring, Fla., Boston (A) vs. Newark (IL).

Yesterday's Results

At Tampa, Fla., Boston (A) 5, Cincinnati (N) 1.
At Miami, New York (N), 6, Brooklyn (N) 5.
At Havana, Brooklyn (N) 2nds 7, Cuban All-Stars 7 (tie; called 8th).
At St. Petersburg, St. Louis (N) 6, New York (A) 5.
At San Diego, Calif., Pittsburgh (N) 7, San Diego (PC) 2.
At Los Angeles, Philadelphia (A) 8, Chicago (N) 4.
At Miami Beach, Fla., Philadelphia (N) 5, Cleveland (A) 1.
At Orlando, Fla., Washington (A) 8, Detroit (A) 7.
At Hollywood, Calif., Chicago (A) 8, Hollywood (PC) 0.
At Monterrey, Mexico, St. Louis (A) 6-4, Boston (N) 5-10 first game—11 innings).

World Championship Pro Basketball Tournament

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia Sphas 48, Bismarck, N. D., Phantoms 30.
Toledo (Ohio) White Huts 36, Sheboygan (Wis.) Redskins 28.
Detroit Eagles 37, Harlem Globe Trotters 36.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Pennsylvania 42, Princeton 29.
Cornell 42, Columbia 34.

College Track

By the Associated Press

Dartmouth 73, New Hampshire 38.
Wesleyan 76, Springfield 37.

College Rifle

By the Associated Press

Lehigh 1,377, Army 1,374.

Famous Golfers Return to Play For Red Cross

NASSAU, Bahamas, March 17 (AP)—Though many years have passed since they were winning championships, Bobby Jones, Tommy Armour, Walter Hagen, and Gene Sarazen still can play pretty good golf.

The remembrances of former victories striding at their sides, the four great stars of the plus-fours era came back to the links together over the week end to play a 36-hole benefit match for the Red Cross and demonstrated conclusively that they still know what to do with a golf club.

Jones and Armour won the match, defeating Sarazen, only one of the four still in active competition, and the venerable Hagen 3 and 2. A gallery of about 1,000 followed them all the way with as much interest as if they had been playing a Ryder Cup match.

And each of the four rewarded the crowd from time to time with flashes of spectacular golf. Camera fans had a field day, taking pictures of the golfers and of the affable, smiling referee, the Duke of Windsor, and his Baltimore-born Duchess.

On one breath-taking shot, for instance, Jones looked once again like the Atlanta wizard who won 13 major titles. He had played like a duffer in knocking his tee shot beneath a scrub palm and then hitting his second into a tree 15 yards away.

With the green still 150 yards away, Bobby calmly laid his third shot within two feet of the cup for an easy par four.

Individually, Armour played the most consistent golf of the quartet. He scored a 70 Saturday, one under par, and was one under par for the 16 holes played Sunday.

Jones was two over regulation figures Saturday and two under Sunday, while Sarazen tallied a 72 Saturday and was one under par Sunday.

Hagen played erratically, firing a 76 the first day and was two over par Sunday.

Skiing in New York

ALBANY, N. Y., March 17 (AP)—Torger Tokle of Brooklyn and Wendell Cram of Rutland, Vt., hold New York's newest skiing honors—victories in the Norsemen Ski Club's invitation meet and the New York State slalom championship, respectively.

The Norwegian-born youth combined leaps of 159 and 166 feet to capture yesterday's Salisbury Mills event with a point total of 233.5, against 221.2 for the veteran Ottar Satre, Salisbury, Conn., and 217.6 for Omar Laccase, Lebanon, N. H.

The Vermont skier made two dashes down fast Mount Jo run at Lake Placid in a total time of 3:15.1. Jack Wilkins, St. Lawrence University, placed second in 3:30.4 and Ray Wrisley, also of St. Lawrence, third in 3:49.4.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Week-End Results

National League

Saturday

Montreal 6, New York Americans 0.
Toronto 7, Chicago 1.

Sunday

New York Rangers 6, New York Americans 3.
Boston 2, Detroit 2, tie.
Toronto 3, Chicago 0.

American League

Saturday

Cleveland 2, Indianapolis 1.
Pittsburgh 2 Buffalo 0.
Providence 4, Hershey 3.
Springfield 3, Philadelphia 2.

Sunday (End Regular Season)

Pittsburgh 2, Indianapolis 2, tie.
Buffalo 3, Cleveland 2 (overtime).
New Haven 11, Hershey 4.
Philadelphia 6, Providence 3.

American Association

Saturday (End Regular Season)

Omaha 5, Kansas City 1.

Sunday (Play-Off Game)

St. Louis 2, St. Paul 1.
(No Games Tonight).

College Polo

By the Associated Press

Army 8, Penn Military College 8.
Princeton 10, Cornell 8.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

National League All-Stars beat American League team 2-1 on Pete Coscarart's ninth-inning single in game played at Tampa for Finnish Relief.

Three Years Ago

Chicago White Sox traded First Baseman Zeke Bonura to Washington for Joe Kuhel.

Five Years Ago

Sonja Henie, world figure skating champion, turned professional to tour United States.

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

Oklahoma City—Frank Kovacs whips Wayne Sabin, 6—0, 6—4, 6—2, to win National indoor tennis championship; Don McNeill and Frank Guernsey take doubles title, beating Bobby Riggs and Jack Kramer, 6—1, 7—5, 6—3.

Washington — Joe McCluskey surpasses own world indoor record for two-mile steeplechase with 9:34 performance at Washington A. A. games; Walter Mehl takes President's Mile in 4:11.1.

Indianapolis—Michigan trackmen score 35 points to take University team title in Butler Relays for eighth consecutive year; Butler and Western (Mich.) Teachers tie in college division with 20 points each.

Chicago—Wisconsin wins in University division of Illinois Tech Relays with 44¼ points and Michigan Normal retains college title as Nebraska's Gene Littler sets meet record of 49.3s. for 440-yard dash.

Kansas City—San Diego State conquers Murray (Ky.) Teachers, 36-34, to win National intercollegiate basketball tournament.

Pullman, Wash. — Washington State wins Pacific Coast Conference basketball title, beating Stanford 44-40 for second straight victory of play-off series.

Lakeland, Fla.—Frank Alderman, Fort Myers, Fla., drives Miss Demear second to new national indoor Class D speedboat record of 44.117 miles per hour.

St. Petersburg—Dave Carlson, New Haven, Conn., sweeps honors at National small bore rifle meet, winning National and U. S. service trophy aggregate events.

Annapolis, Md.—Yale swimmers win eight of eleven individual titles in Eastern intercollegiate swimming championships.

New York—Yale and Princeton tie for team honors in Eastern intercollegiate wrestling championships with 21 points each.

Chicago—Chicago wins Big Ten fencing meet with 14½ points to 4 each for Northwestern and Michigan.

Champaign, Ill.—Illinois beats Michigan 4-1 to win western conference hockey title.

Iowa City—Illinois Gymnasts score 102½ points to take Big Ten championship.

Belleair, Fla.—Elizabeth Hicks, Long Beach, Calif., shoots amazing 71—six under women's par—to dethrone Dorothy Kirby, Atlanta, 8 and 6 as champion of Belleair women's golf tournament.

Chicago—Harlem Globe Trotters open defense of National professional basket ball title, turning back Newark Elks, 38-29.

New York—Cornell takes second place in Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League with 42-34 win over Columbia. (Dartmouth previously clinched first honors.)

Cambridge, Mass. — Springfield College piles up 43 points to capture New England Intercollegiate swim title; Williams second with 34; Brown and Amherst tie for third with 30.

Cleveland—Bill Blacka, Kenyon College, wins national junior A. A. U. 150-yard backstroke title in 1:42.4; Helen Perry, Lake Erie College, takes women's junior 200-yard freestyle event in 1:5.5.

White Plains, N. Y. — Torger Tokle adds another ski record to long list with 144-foot leap in exhibition on Norswift Ski Club hill; previous unofficial mark for hill held by Torger's brother, Kyrre—138 feet; record for sanctioned competition, 129 feet.

World Records Tumble in Meet At Cleveland

CLEVELAND, March 17 (AP) — A carefree husky, from Georgetown University and a serious-looking Detroit speedster today carried two world records out of Cleveland, the fruits of spectacular performances in the first annual indoor meet here.

Al Blozis, the Eastern record-cracking weight star, gave the 16-pound shot one mighty heave of 56 feet 4½ inches to eclipse his own mark of 56 feet 2⅞ inches. The figure was still short of his 56-6 toss in the I. C.-A. meet two weeks ago, but because he used the wrong type shot the New York mark probably will not be recognized.

Allan Tolmich, the former Wayne University hurdler, set aside a record that has withstood the world's best timbertoppers for 40 years by scampering over the 45-yard lows in 5.4 seconds. The old mark of 5.6 seconds was established by F. B. Scheuber in Boston on March 16, 1901.

Tolmich also sped over the 45-yard highs in 5.7 seconds to tie a four-year record set by Sam Allen in Boston. Charles Hlad of Michigan Normal pressed Tolmich to the tape in both the lightning races over the barriers.

The Columbian two-mile, feature race of the meet, drew one of the season's best fields but Notre Dame's indefatigable Greg Rice coasted home in 8:58.9. Running five and a half seconds behind his world record time, the champion led Ralph Schwarzkopf, former Michigan star, to the tape by almost a quarter lap. It was Rice's 18th consecutive victory.

Don Lash of Indiana outdistanced the rest of the field, which included Joe McCluskey of the New York A. C.; Tommy Deckard of Bloomington, Ind.; Forest Efaw of Oklahoma A. & M., and Earl Mitchell of Indiana.

Walter Mehl of Wisconsin captured the mile in the sluggish time of 4:19, Charles Beetham of Ohio State finished strong to shade record-holder Jim Herbert of New York City in a 1:12.5 600-yard run, and John Borican was 3.1 seconds off his world record time in the 1,000-yard run with a 2:11.9 result. The meet drew 6,425 fans.

Seniors' Golf

SEBRING, Fla. (AP)—Raymond Williams of Miami Beach, runner-up in 1939, won the seventh amateur seniors' golf tournament here, March 15 in a play-off with C. Baldwin Stiles of Ft. Lauderdale with a 78 to 81 for the medal play. The two had tied at 157 in 36 holes. Williams entered Class C of the tourney which included golfers from 50 to 59 years old.

Stiles and N. A. Mans of Detroit won the low net in a four-ball best-ball match with a 63.

Ross Ackley of Chicago won the Class A title for golfers 70 years or age and older with 70, while Class B—60 to 69 years—was won by J. K. Wadley of Texarkana, Ark., with 159.

L. T. Snow of New Haven, Conn., won the best gross score prize for players over 80 with a 103.

Court Tennis

Alastair B. Martin of New York defeated Charlie Devens, former Harvard athlete and New York Yankee pitcher, 6—2, 6—5, 6—4 in the final match for the national court tennis championship at the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, yesterday.

St. Nick's Six Takes National A. A. U. Trophy

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 17 (AP)—The National A. A. U. hockey championship was back in the East today, the possession of the undefeated St. Nicholas Hockey Club of New York which whipped Clinton, N. Y., 10-3 in the tournament final.

The St. Nick's, an array of former Ivy League stars, won the title almost without trying. Seeded into the semifinal of the tournament which had no western entrant, the New Yorkers encountered serious opposition only in the first part of Saturday's game in which they beat Berlin, N. H., 8-4.

The Clinton sextet, tired in its third game in as many days, could not match the speed and drive of the St. Nick's in yesterday's rough contest which saw two misconduct penalties called. George Roberts, formerly of Harvard, scored three St. Nick goals, and two former Princetonians, Bob Bordley and Ralph Wyer, tallied two each.

Frannie Jones of Clinton, the tournament's high scorer, also bagged two.

Des Moines, Iowa, was to have represented the West in the tournament, but cancelled at the last minute. The East last held the championship when the Boston Olympics beat the New Haven Brock-Halls in 1938. The St. Nick's succeed the University of Minnesota.

Clinton made its way to the finals by defeating the Brock-Halls 5-4 in an overtime game Friday and walloping the Hyde Shoe Hockey Club of Boston, sub for Des Moines, 9-2 on Saturday.

College Fencing

By the Associated Press

Harvard 21, Yale 6.
Harvard Freshmen 17, Yale Freshmen 10.
Pennsylvania 17, Dartmouth 10.
New York Univ 17, Penn State 10.

Big Ten

Chicago 14½, Northwestern and Wisconsin 14, Illinois 11, Ohio State 6½.

College Squash

By the Associated Press

Yale 6, Princeton 3.

American League Play-Off Dates Are Announced

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 17 (AP)—President Maurice Podoloff announced last night that the first, second and third place play-offs of the American Hockey League would open Tuesday.

The Cleveland Barons and the Providence Reds, respective first place winners of the league's Western and Eastern divisions, will play a best three-out-of-five game series, while the second-place teams, the New Haven Eagles and the Hearsey Bears and the third-place clubs, the Pittsburg Hornets and Springfield Indians, will play best two out of three.

The play-off schedule:

March 18—Cleveland at Providence, New Haven at Hershey, Springfield at Pittsburgh.
March 20—Cleveland at Providence, Hershey at New Haven, Pittsburgh at Springfield.
March 22—Providence at Cleveland, Pittsburgh at Springfield (if third game necessary).
March 23—Hershey at New Haven (if third game necessary).
March 25—Providence at Cleveland (if fourth game necessary).
March 27—Cleveland at Providence (if fifth game necessary).

Pittsburgh and the Buffalo Bisons were tied at 48 points for third place in the Western Division standings, but Pittsburgh was given the play-off berth because it had won two more games than Buffalo during the season.

American League Soccer

By the Associated Press

Brookhattan 3, Kearney, N. J. Scots-Americans 1.
St. Mary's Celtics 5, Brooklyn Hispano 3.

Illinois Wins Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 17—The University of Illinois hockey team closed its season against University of Michigan over the week end, winning its first Big Ten championship. Illinois beat Michigan 4 to 2 Thursday and 4 to 1 Saturday in the two-game series. Previously the Illini in conference competition had won four matches, tied one and lost one.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Michigan 45, Wayne 39.

FEATS of POWER

PRAIRIE DOGS DUG AN UNDERGROUND CITY 250 MILES LONG ON THE GREAT PLAINS

UNDER ANY CONDITIONS YOU'LL GO FAR WITH

ESSO EXTRA PUTS MUSCLE IN YOUR MOTOR

FOR ACTIVE MEN

One of 122 smart styles

You get much more for your money in Wright Arch Preserver Shoes! Mighty good-looking, extra long wearing—all that, but what's much more essential to active men is that vital foot energy, that extra foot comfort which is precision built in every pair of these fine shoes.

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Atlanta Geo. Muse Clo. Co.		Jersey City	Joseph's	Pittsburgh	Kaufmann's
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Baltimore	N. Hess' Sons	Miami	Burdine's	Richmond	Miller, Rhoad's
Boston	Filene's Men's Store	Newark	Funk Lewis	Rochester	Pidgeon's
	Gasham Shoe Co.	New Haven	Emerson-Darby	Springfield	Morse & Haynes
	Welsh Arch Shoes	New York City		Syracuse	Park, Brannock
Brooklyn	Phone WI 7-6540	In Metropolitan New York are many dealers. For store most conveniently located — telephone 7-6540		Trenton	Fischer's
Buffalo	Burke's Bootery			Utica	Hughes'
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson			Wisconsin	Washington	Boyce & Lewis
Elizabeth	Hilgendorff's				Raleigh Haberdasher
Hackensack	Stanchever's	Passaic	Stanchever's	Wilkes-Barre	Weltan
Harrisburg	Cregg's	Paterson	Stanchever's	Wilmington	Stone's
Hartford	G. Fox & Co.		Konner's	Worcester	Shean's
	W. G. Simmons Corp.	Philadelphia	Cherry's	York, Pa.	Nauswanger's
Jacksonville	Levy's		Strawbridge & Clothier		

Where To Dine

MANCHESTER, N. H.

"Hobbs Homey Helpings"
Rice Varick
COFFEE ROOM
Opposite Merrimack Common
Manchester, N. H.

The Mayflower Luncheonette
BEER?—NO
GOOD FOOD?—YES
PRICES?—RIGHT
1055 ELM STREET

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Saturday's sales	265,260
1941 volume to date	26,833,409
1940 volume to date	37,626,751

Market Rise Fails to Make Real Headway

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—The stock market extended its weekend rally in spots today but many leaders were unable to do much on the upside.

Senior issues of utility companies maintained their popularity while an early advance of steels and shipbuildings flattened out perceptibly after mid-day.

While an assortment of senior utility issues posted gains running to 3 points or so, improvement elsewhere was limited to fractions for the most part and many issues finished unchanged or behind minus signs. There were a few fast intervals and transfers for the full proceedings were at the rate of approximately 400,000 shares.

The relatively bright corporation earnings picture, in the face of climbing taxes, was viewed by brokers as the main buying prop. At the same time, thoughts of broadening "war economy," widening of defense imposts for individuals and industries, and fears of upsets in the European conflict as spring approaches tended to accentuate speculative conservatism.

Standard Gas & Electric and Electric Power & Light preferreds were given a push among stocks. Resistant elsewhere were Bethlehem Steel, General Motors, Pennsylvania, Douglas Aircraft, Dow Chemical, Kennecott, Westinghouse and J. C. Penney.

Inclined to falter were U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Western Union, Montgomery Ward and Anaconda.

Up occasionally in the curb were Todd Shipyards, Aluminum of America, Creole Petroleum and International Petroleum.

Bonds Advance

The bond market moved moderately higher all along the line today.

Going into the final hour an assortment of rails were up major fractions to more than a point and the majority of industrials, utilities and foreign issues trailed with smaller net gains.

U. S. Governments moved up in over the counter dealings early, fell back, and then straightened up again in late trading on both the stock exchange and outside markets. Interest in Government bonds was heightened by the week-end announcement of Treasury plans to come into the market with another $1,000,000,000 financing operation shortly, including $500,000,000 of new money.

Waiting Treasury announcement of the details, traders' guesses ran to the assumption the Government would bring out a medium maturity loan for further test of the market's appetite for fully taxable issues.

Expectation of more expansion in rail traffic as defense industry gets into action on a large scale attracted investment demand toward the carrier liens.

Outstanding climbers included Baltimore & Ohio convertible 6s, Great Northern 5s of 1973, Southern Railway 4s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, New York Central 5s, Norfolk & Southern 5s, West Shore 4s, and American & Foreign Power 5s.

Abitibi Power & Paper 5s, up sharply at the week end, continued to advance.

French 7½s of 1941, stamped, rose 1½ on a few transfers. Japan 5½s were up fractionally in a generally narrow foreign bond market.

London Market Firm In Late Dealings

LONDON, March 17 (AP) — The stock market deevloped a firmer undertone in late dealings today under stimulus of demand created partly by President Roosevelt's Saturday night speech promising all help to England and partly by the firmer attitude displayed by Jugoslavia.

Home rails provided the main feature, moving ahead on reinvestment buying a large part of which came from the provinces.

Kaffirs weer in demand, both from Capt Town and from local sources.

India stocks played a prominent part in providing a firm footing for the gilt-edged division. The foreign bond market department, however, showed little change.

Courtaulds, whose investment in American Viscose Co. was sold over the week end to United States capitalists, was an outstanding feature of the generally improved industrial group. Dollar shares were firmer under leadership of International Nickel.

Wheat Prices Rally From Early Losses

CHICAGO, March 17 (AP)—After falling ¾-1¼ cents in early dealings today, the wheat market steadied and spent the remainder of the session trying to rally.

Profit taking and selling encouraged by reports of loan wheat redemptions in some sections of the belt and uncertainty regarding the basic loan rates to be fixed for the new crop accounted for most of the weakness. Late buying that helped to strengthen the market was attributed to "shorts" and mills.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—The position of the Treasury March 14 compared with March 14, 1940 (shown in parentheses): Receipts $55,417,937.49 ($34,624,-247.83); expenditures $45,967,594.41 ($23,-176,795.93); net balance $1,799,836,632.23 ($2,342,100,234.52); working balance included $1,055,685,988.57 ($1,625,034,562.43); customs receipts for month $17,674,180.56 ($14,170,991.86); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $4,221,291,280.38 ($3,784,638,524.72); expenditures $7,974,544,830.23 ($8,491,734,-636.67); excess of expenditures $3,753,253,-239.85 ($2,707,075,512.95); gross debt $46,-377,223,485.46 ($42,466,145,829.16); decrease under previous day $10,944,158.17; gold assets $22,32,314,716.49 ($18,286,301,546.77).

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	48	48	48	— ⅛
51¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	1	48⅛	45½	45½	M'r 13
7¾	5¾	Adams Ex (.40e)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
22⅜	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	M'r 10
15⅞	13½	Addressog (1)	2	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	M'r 14
42½	36¾	Air Reduct (1a)	4	37⅝	37½	37½	— ⅜
⅝	⅛	Air-Way E Ap	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 15
5	4⅜	Alaska Jun (½)	2	4⅜	4½	4½	M'r 15
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅜
21⅜	16	Alleghany pr pf	3	17¼	17	17¼	M'r 10
25⅜	19¾	Alleg Lud (1⅝g)	5	22⅛	21⅜	22⅛	
11¼	9⅛	Allen Ind (1½e)	3	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	152	151	151	+ ¾
11⅛	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅜
14	11⅜	Allied Mills (1e)	2	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
7⅜	5⅜	Allied Stores	8	6¼	6	6	
80	73	Allied Str pf (5)	1	76	76	76	M'r 13
37	28⅜	Allis-Ch (1½e)	9	29½	28¾	28⅞	— ⅛
17⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¼g)	1	14½	14½	14½	M'r 13
1¼	1	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15¼	12	Amal Leath pf	1	13½	13½	13½	M'r 12
50⅜	44	Amerada Cp (2)	4	46¾	46⅝	46¾	+ ⅜
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	1	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	1	47¾	47⅛	47¾	— ⅛
8¼	6½	Am Bank Note	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
38	32	Am Br S (1.60)	2	32	31¾	32	
1¾	1⅛	Am Cable & R	12	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
95¼	82	Am Can (4)	8	87	85¾	85¾	—1⅛
185	177½	Am Can pf (7)	2	177⅛	177⅛	177⅛	M'r 15
31⅜	23⅞	Am Car & Fdy	2	27½	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
66¼	56	Am Car & F pf	1	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	— ⅛
23⅛	18⅝	Am Ch&C (.40g)	5	20⅞	20¾	20¾	M'r 15
115	107½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107½	107½	107½	M'r 7
121	108¼	Am Chicle (4a)	1	109¼	109⅛	109⅛	+ ½
8¾	7¾	Am Coltyp(.30g)	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
6½	4⅝	Am Comm Al	31	6	5	6	+1
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (½g)	7	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
1⅞	1½	Am Encaus Til	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'r 15
4⅜	3¾	Am European	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
1½	ıı	Am & For Pow	17	ıı	ıı	ıı	+ ⅛
17¾	13	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	5	14½	14	14½	+1
21	14¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	3	17⅜	16¾	17⅜	+ ⅞
3⅞	2½	Am & F P 2 pf	7	3⅛	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	13	36⅞	36	36⅜	— ¼
4½	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	3	3½	3½	3½	
30	29	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 4
51	46½	Am Home (2.40)	6	48	48	48	— ⅜
1¾	1½	Am Ice	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	3	20	20	20	M'r 6
4¼	3⅜	Am Internat'l	5	4	4	4	
13¼	12½	Am Inv Ill (1)	5	12½	12½	12½	M'r 13
50	49	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	50	50	50	M'r 4
17½	12	Am Locomotive	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	M'r 14
94⅜	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	1	85¾	85¾	85¾	— ¼
13¾	12	Am M & F (.34g)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ¼
4⅝	2¼	Am M & Metal	18	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
19½	17	Am Metal (¼g)	5	18⅛	18	18⅛	M'r 15
3¼	2	Am Power & Lt	5	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
46¾	39	Am P&L $6pf 3k	4	42	41½	42	+ ⅝
39	32¼	APL $5 pf (2½k)	8	35	34¾	35	+ ⅛
7¼	6	AmRad&S (.15g)	14	6¾	6¾	6¾	
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M(.35g)	8	14¼	14	14	+ ⅛
7	5⅜	Am Saf R (¼g)	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	M'r 15
8⅜	7¾	Am Seat (½e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
45¼	37⅞	Am Sm&R (½g)	2	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	2	139½	139	139½	M'r 14
54	48	Am Snuff (3a)	1	48	48	48	M'r 14
28½	21	Am Stl F (¼g)	8	23¾	23¼	23¼	
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅜
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.30g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ½
18½	13	Am Sug R (½g)	8	18½	18	18	— ⅛
88	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88	88	88	+1
14½	13¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	Feb 26
168¾	156¾	Am T & T (9)	12	162¼	161¾	161¾	— ⅛
73½	67½	Am Tobacco (5)	1	68⅛	68¼	68¼	M'r 15
74½	67¾	Am Tob B (5)	13	68⅝	68½	68½	
159	147½	Am Tob pf (6)	7	148	148	148	+ ½
7	5	Am Type Fdrs	2	5¾	5⅝	5¾	M'r 14
7¼	5	Am Water Wks	10	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
99⅛	89¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	89¾	89⅜	89¾	Feb 27
8⅜	6¼	Am Woolen	3	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
60⅜	51	Am Wool pf (7e)	8	56	55⅜	55⅝	—1
8	5½	Am Zinc L & S	6	6½	6	6¼	— ⅛
54	51¾	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Feb 4
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (1⅝g)	92	25	24¼	24⅝	
14¼	12¾	Anchor H (.80e)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
2⅛	1½	A P W Paper	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
30	26	Arch-DM (.35g)	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	M'r 12
111⅝	110	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	— ¼
5½	4½	Armour Ill	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	2	55¾	55¾	55¾	
60	60	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb 13
34⅜	28¾	Arm Cork (¼g)	3	29⅝	29	29	—1⅜
8⅞	7¼	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (1½g)	1	5	5	5	M'r 13
7⅝	5⅝	Ass'd Dry Goods	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	79¾	79¾	79¾	M'r 14
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	95	95	95	M'r 8
35½	33	Associates (2a)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¾
24⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	8	24¼	24	24	
67½	60¼	Atch T&SFpf(5)	2	66¾	66½	66½	— ⅛
17⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ¼
19⅛	13½	Atl G&W Indes	12	20	19¾	20	+ ⅞
24	16½	Atl G&W In pf	2	24¾	24½	24½	+ ½
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	8	22¼	22	22¼	— ⅛
110¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	M'r 14
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	5	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
49¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ¼
72¼	63	Atlas Pow (⅝g)	1	65	65	65	M'r 12
7	6	Atlas Tack(.15g)	1	6½	6½	6½	
2⅞	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2	2	2	M'r 10
5¼	3½	Aviation Corp	115	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
		B					
19	14¾	Bald Loco ct	8	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅜
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	7	3½	3⅜	3½	
5¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	3	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
6	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
10½	8	Barber As (½e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	M'r 14
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	1	7½	7½	7½	
9⅝	7⅜	Barnsdall (.15g)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ¼
24¾	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¼g	32	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
30⅞	27½	Bayuk (1½)	2	31	31	31	— ¼
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22½	22½	22½	M'r 14
103	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r 10
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	117½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117½	117½	117½	M'r 11
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7½	7½	7½	M'r 15
37¾	33	Bendix Av (1g)	8	35⅞	35⅜	35½	— ¼
20⅞	19½	Benef I L (.45g)	2	20	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
56⅜	56	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	M'r 10
32	27½	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	28	27⅞	28	+ ¼
89½	74⅜	Beth Steel(1½g)	18	80¼	79½	80	+ ⅞
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	125	125	125	+ ⅝
28	24¼	Bigelow-Sanf 1g	2	27⅞	27¼	27¼	M'r 13
21¼	17	Black & D (1.60)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
10¼	7½	Blaw-Knox .15g	4	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ½
18⅜	16	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	M'r 13
18⅜	13⅞	Boeing Airplane	20	16¾	16	16⅛	— ⅜
35	27	Bohn A&R (½g)	1	30	30	30	+ ½
22⅜	19½	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	19½	19½	19½	
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co (.30g)	12	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
20¼	16⅝	Borg-Warn .40g	*2	18⅜	18	18	— ⅛
1½	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
39⅝	30¾	Bower Roll B(3)	1	35	35	35	M'r 14
4½	3⅞	Brew Corp(.10g)	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
12⅜	9⅜	Bridgeport (⅛g)	3	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅜
25⅜	19¼	Briggs Mf (½g)	*2	22¾	22	22	— ⅛
41	37¼	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
44½	38½	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'r 14
2½	2⅛	Bkly-Man Tr	29	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
6⅝	5⅝	Bklyn Un Gas	3	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅜
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Feb 27
23¼	20	Bruns-Bal (½g)	6	21⅜	21	21⅜	M'r 15
12⅜	9⅝	Bucyrus-E(.15g)	4	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	6	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
7¾	5⅜	Budd Wh (.20g)	3	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
34¼	28¼	Bullard Co (½g)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	M'r 15
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
18½	16¼	Burling Mill (1)	4	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ¼
53¼	50	Burling pf (2¾)	1	51	51	51	+ ⅛
8¾	7¾	Burr Add (.15g)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
3¾	2½	Bush Terminal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
21⅜	20	But Bro pf (1½)	1	20½	20½	20½	M'r 13
4⅜	3⅜	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r 15
11¾	7⅞	Byers (AM) Co	1	9	9	9	
12	10	Byron Jack (1)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
		C					
20¼	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	6	19⅞	19½	19¾	+ ¼
53	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51	51	51	M'r 11
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1¼	1½	1½	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (¼g)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅜
14⅞	11⅜	Camp Wy (.35g)	5	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅜
13⅜	11⅝	Canada Dry(.80)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
4⅛	3½	Canadian Pacific	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	M'r 15
38⅝	35½	Cannon M (½g)	*2	38¼	38⅛	38¼	+ ½
3¼	2⅜	Capital Adm A	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
30½	26	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	28	28	28	+ ¼
3½	2⅞	Car & Gen (.10a)	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 15
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	+1¼
50¼	43½	Caterpil Tr (2)	4	45¾	45⅛	45⅝	+ ⅛
28⅜	22	Celanese (½g)	4	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
10	7	Celotex Cp (¼g)	2	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
21⅜	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	9	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	M'r 14
2⅝	1⅞	Cent Foundry	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	2	2½	2½	2½	M'r 15
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	3	6½	6½	6½	M'r 15
3½	2½	Century Rib M	1	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	Feb 26
24⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(1g)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ¼
5⅜	3¾	Cert-teed Prod	1	4	4	4	
21¼	18	Chain Belt (¼g)	1	19	19	19	M'r 7
20⅜	17½	ChampP&F(¾g)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	M'r 14
18	12½	Checker Cab	4	15½	15	15½	Feb 20
44¼	38½	Ches & Ohio (3)	6	39¼	39⅛	39⅛	— ¼
102½	98¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	99½	99½	99½	M'r 14
3	2⅝	Ches Corp	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
1	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	ıı	ıı	ıı	— ⅛
2	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	5	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
1	1	Chi Great West	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4½	4¼	Chi Great W pf	8	4½	4	4	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¼	6¾	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'r 15
14⅞	9½	Chi Pneu T (1g)	12	13½	15	15	+ ⅛
44½	37⅝	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	M'r 11
52½	49½	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	M'r 14
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 15
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	M'r 15
9½	9	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	M'r 3
13⅜	10¾	Chickasha (⅛e)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅞	Childs Co	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
72½	63¼	Chrysler (1½g)	25	67⅜	67⅛	67⅛	— ⅜
10⅜	9¼	City-I & F (.30g)	4	10	9⅞	10	
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	M'r 15
37⅜	31¼	Clark Equip ⅜g	1	36	36	36	M'r 4
33⅜	27⅜	Clev Gr B (.40g)	3	28	28	28	+ ⅜
34½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	15	34⅛	33½	33⅞	— ⅛
34	28½	Cluett P (½g)	6	30⅞	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
106	87	Coca-Cola (3⅛g)	6	98¾	97½	98¾	M'r 15
62½	60¾	Coca-Cola A (3)	7	60	60	60	— ¾
12⅞	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	6	12⅝	12⅜	12½	
102¼	100¾	Colg-P pf(4½)	6	102½	102⅛	102½	+ ⅛
30¼	24⅝	Collins & A 2¼g	6	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
20	15	Col Fuel&I ⅛g)	1	17	17	17	
21⅜	18½	Colum Br A .45g	1	19⅝	19	19	— ⅞
21	18¼	Colum Br B .45g	1	19½	19½	19½	M'r 15
4⅞	4	Col G&E (.10g)	6	4⅛	4	4⅛	
82¼	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	11	80½	79½	80½	M'r 14
67⅛	49¾	Colum Pict	6	58⅜	58⅛	58⅜	
24⅞	22½	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23½	23½	23½	M'r 13
80½	74⅞	Col Carb (1g)	1	75¼	75¼	75¼	+ ⅜
31	28⅛	Coml Credit (3)	1	30	30	30	
104	100½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	101	101	101	
37⅞	35	Coml Inv Tr (4)	2	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅜
110	105	ComTev pf(4¼)	1	108	108	108	M'r 15
11⅜	8⅜	Comi Solv (¼e)	7	10	10	10	+ ⅛
ıı	⅝	Com'th & South	34	ıı	ıı	ıı	
58	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	8	58	57¾	58	
30½	27⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	7	29	28⅞	29	
4	3	Conde Nast(⅜g)	2	3½	3¾	3½	M'r 14
18½	16½	Congoleum (1)	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
29⅜	22½	Cons Aircr (2e)	19	27	26⅛	26⅞	— ⅜
15⅞	11⅜	Cons Cig (12½e)	2	13¼	13	13¼	M'r 15
7⅜	5⅛	Cons Cop (¼g)	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	
23⅜	20¾	Cons Edison (2)	29	21⅛	21⅛	21⅜	
107⅜	104⅞	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	105⅛	105¼	105½	+ ½
ıı	½	Con Film Ind	2	⅝	½	½	M'r 11
8	7½	Cons F pf (½k)	1	7½	7½	7½	M'r 14
3½	2⅜	Cons Laundries	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'r 8
6	5⅜	Cons Oil (⅛)	13	5½	5⅜	5½	
1⅛	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 12
4½	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	6	3½	3⅜	3½	M'r 14
21	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
106⅜	101½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	103	103	103	M'r 15
15⅞	12½	Container (¼g)	2	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
10½	7⅝	Cont Bak (A)	16	10⅝	10½	10¼	— ¼
⅞	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	2	1	1	1	+ ⅛
90¾	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	17	89¾	88½	88⅝	M'r 14
40½	36	Cont Can (½g)	2	37½	37	37½	+ ½
8¼	6⅝	Cont Diam F (1)	5	8	8	8	M'r 12
39⅜	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	38¼	38	38	— ¼
4⅛	2⅞	Cont Motors	15	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛
20½	17¾	Cont O Del (¼g)	6	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
23½	18⅞	Cont Steel (⅛g)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	M'r 11
18⅞	14¼	Cop'weld (.20g)	4	15	15	15	M'r 13
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	5	52½	52½	52½	M'r 12
47½	44¼	Corn Prods (3)	3	45⅞	45⅝	45⅞	
4⅞	3⅞	Coty Inc (⅛e)	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
⅞	½	Coty International	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
19⅞	15	Crane Co (.80e)	13	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅜
19	16½	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	18	18	18	
6¼	4⅜	Crosley Corp	2	5½	5½	5½	+ ½
27⅝

Commerce and Finance

Post-Emergency Plan to Create Employment Involves Billions

Business and Industry

G. M. Sales Up Sharply; Taxes Cut Earnings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While General Motors increased its gross sales throughout the world in 1940 to a total of $1,794,936,642, a figure 30 per cent over that for 1939, income and excess profits taxes bit deeply into profits, earnings after subtraction of taxes being increased only 6.7 per cent and dividends only 7.2 per cent, Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of the company, revealed in his annual report. Income and profits taxes showed an increase of 180 per cent over the income taxes provided in 1939, he said.

The 1940 pay roll for the corporation was $492,246,017, an increase of $105,953,814 over that of 1939 and a gain of $31,794,273 over that of 1937, which was the previous high in history. In addition, regularly employed General Motors hourly workers last year received the highest average annual earnings in the history of the corporation, being $1,804 for 1940, as compared to $1,503 for 1939.

Mr. Sloan declared that General Motors proposed to do more than its part in the national defense program, but warned that sound fiscal policies in business and government must be followed.

Utmost Aid to Defense

"It proposes to contribute to the utmost the services of its highly organized units of industry together with the experience and ability of its operating and technical staffs, particularly in the development of the many additional specialized production units that are demanded of a program of this character," he continued. "It believes that the emergency involves two prime objectives: First and foremost to make America impregnable to attack from without: second, to maintain the strongest and most virile economy based upon the fundamental principals of free enterprise."

Mr. Sloan said the national defense program brought the Nation face to face with four important questions: (1) The extent of the readjustments that may be required in the economic life of the Nation; (2) effect of the financial cost on the public debt and financial position of the government; (3) possibilities of inflation, and (4) danger of collapse of the economy when defense program ends.

He held "an appreciable expansion of consumer income" appears possible in conjunction with the defense program, but warned that developments make it necessary to restrain further expansion of consumer purchasing in certain lines in order to permit an increased output of defense materials.

In regard to government costs of the defense program, Mr. Sloan admitted that the increased taxation is necessary, but asserted that "too much attention cannot be concentrated on the appalling increase in the cost of government as reflected in the trend of recent years."

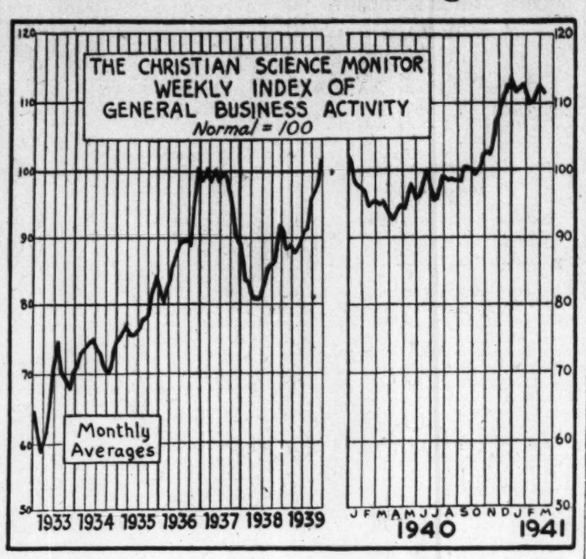
Taxes Double

The General Motors head was of the opinion that inflation could be guarded against by preventing credit excesses, increasing the yield of taxes, preventing abnormal increases in wage rates and other means.

Taxes accrued or paid by General Motors and its affiliates in 1940 to the various taxing authorities in the United States, including excise taxes paid on products sold by the corporation, totaled $210,411,000, Mr. Sloan reported. This was more than twice the direct ascertainable tax bill of $101,884,000 in 1939, he added.

Passenger cars and trucks produced by the Corporation's United States and Canadian plants and sold throughout the markets of the world in 1940 totaled 2,025,343, an increase of 31 per cent. Non-automative products also showed substantial sales increases in 1940, he said. The 1,827,241 cars and trucks sold to consumers in the United States during the year increased 34 per cent over 1939 and constituted a record, exceeding by 6 per cent the best previous record in 1936 of 1,720,213 units.

Monitor Index of Business Shows Decline During Week


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY INDEX OF
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal = 100
Monthly Averages
1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M
1940
1941

Continuing the irregular sidewise movement evident since the beginning of the year, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity dropped off during the first week of March, losing all of the previous week's gain. At 111.2 (prel.) on March 8, the index compared with 112.6 on March 1. This was above the level of a month ago, 110.0 on Feb. 8, and well above 95.2 level of March 9, 1940.

The components of the index showed considerable irregularity for the week. Electric power production countered a seasonal decline with an increase in the week's total to the best level since mid-January. This raised the adjusted figure to the highest in nearly 11 years.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings also countered seasonal expectations with, however, a decline which resulted in a fairly sharp drop in the adjusted index and offset most of the previous week's upturn.

Bank debits outside New York City recorded a substantial first-of-the-month increase, but not sufficient to meet seasonal expectations, and the adjusted figure showed a further easing for the week.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Mar. 8 * 1941	Mar. 1 1941	Mar. 9, 1940
Combined index	111.2	112.6	95.2
Bk debits outside NYC	107.3	108.2	90.4
Elec power prod	113.1	112.4	101.5
Misc carloadings	111.1	117.7	87.7

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week actually held its ground. It had quite a run-up on Monday, and it didn't lose it the rest of the week—though it didn't improve on it. The rise, however, was selective. Sugar shares were strong on the current freight-cost increase in sugar prices; Climax Molybdenum and Ferro Enamel were strong on current substitutions likely to be made on account of non-ferrous metal shortages; and the shipbuilding shares went up as it is realized that the American shipbuilding program will have to be still further expanded in short order. Some aviation stocks were also strong, partly perhaps on expectation of further business, partly due to the liberalizations recently made in the excess profits tax for the benefit of the "growth companies."

Incidentally the London stock market has been going down slowly in recent weeks, perhaps in anticipation of some major German move; equities in Berlin have been going up, presumably because Berliners have few other places to put their spare cash, and the Italian stock markets have been rising, perhaps due to the danger of inflation in that country, which in these modern days is a likely consequence of a weakening of a government.

Business Activity Booms

The business indices have stopped going up, presumably because the major industries have reached their capacity. Steel operations are expected to hit 99 per cent this week. That represents over 100 per cent for most of the big companies but also includes very low operating rates for certain middle-west, mountain and far western mills. Some statisticians in Wall Street anticipate that the Reserve Board index may stick around the 140 level for some time to come.

The automobile industry is approximately at capacity, and will probably from here on decrease in automobile output, slowly at first, then rapidly as the defense program intervenes. Commercial loans of the 101 member banks of the Reserve system last week made their twenty-third consecutive increase.

But it is not at all certain that the over-all business indices will, actually, level out from here on. For one thing, new capacity will come into production during the rest of this year at an accelerating rate. More important, however, is the simple fact that present production is not enough for the expanding defense program, particularly since the Lease-Lend Act; and for that reason all kinds of efforts will have to be made to get the present capacity to go farther. The sub-contracting or "bits and pieces" program of the Office of Production Management, which has not been doing so well, will have to be stepped up so that spare machinery and plants in odd corners of the country can be set going.

Stepping Up Defense

Gradually average working hours are being stretched out, which in itself can make present machinery go farther; the machine tool people pointed out in mid-Winter that if the average machine tool was used 5 per cent more time per week, the result would amount to more than the addition of a year's output of new machine tools. Furthermore additional factory shifts will have to be added; but here the difficulty is in finding the necessary skilled and specialized labor, and for this reason the present programs of vocational schools and training-within-industry will have to be accelerated.

This same tight situation is likely from here on to bring a startling increase in the use of priorities, with rapid, continued, and unexpected effects on the business situation. Business managements will be operating as much in the dark as though a sharp price inflation were going on, in the sense that they will find it very hard to know in advance whether certain materials or even men will be available; under inflation the uncertainty is in price, under a priority system it is in supplies.

Less than a half a dozen materials are now under formal priority system—including aluminum, magnesium, nickel, machine tools, and neoprene rubber. But informal priorities now apply to a startling extent throughout the economy—to such commodities as zinc, copper, steel, some building materials, brass, some textiles, and so on; and these priorities are extending like the film of a forming ice-coat.

Priorities as Price Factor

One of these semi-formal priority systems is giving a sharp fillip to the commodity markets. American shipping is now insufficient to bring in the strategic materials wanted by the government, and so other commodities have to wait. Almost universal increases in shipping freight rates have also gone into effect this month. As a result the secondary or less essential import commodities have been moving up quite sharply in price.

This week the Treasury is expected to refund $504,000,000 of 1⅛ per cent notes due on June 15, and also to borrow perhaps $500,000,000 of new money, as its working balance is now below $1,000,000,000. Income tax receipts are running round 75 per cent ahead of last year, but the deficit is beginning to rise fast above the levels of a year ago.

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Steel Output Rises 1 Point To 98½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel production from a tonnage standpoint reached an all-time high last week and on a percentage basis 1 point was added, making the output 98½ per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

"Passage of the lend-lease bill," continues the report, "means that armament in highly finished forms, such as ships, tanks, airplanes, now will be supplied to Britain in continuously larger volume. Hence, production of such military equipment must be intensified as rapidly as possible; more and more steel and other metals will be required in this direction, with no easement in overall demand in sight.

Deliveries Improve

"In view of this outlook, there is considerable encouragement in the fact that deliveries now are not slipping behind at the recent rapid rate. Sales volume is more spotty. Instead of the former steady flow of orders, there are more off days.

"A survey of the current steel delivery situation by principal products reveals that with 22 companies which turn out about 85 per cent of the nation's steel five to six months is the most common delivery now available. The greatest extreme is in galvanized sheets, 10 months in the case of one company. Plates, right now one of the tightest products, range from three months for one company to seven months in the case of two other makers.

"Under the new nickel priorities system, current indications are that nickel and nickel alloys will be shipped only to companies doing defense work. In many cases consumers are able to get along by using substitutes for nickel steels. In many, as in the case of restaurant and hospital equipment manufacturers, the problem of substituting for stainless steels is a serious business worry.

"Consumers are forced in many cases to inquire extensively throughout the country in order to pick up a certain gage here, a certain analysis there. A Cleveland consumer, for example, after inquiring from warehouses in 16 cities, located three-inch carbon bars in Chicago. Frequently oversize bars must be purchased and turned by the consumer to the required diameter, thus increasing costs.

"Unable to get alloy steel wire for the manufacture of welding rods, one consumer last week was forced to draw ½-inch rounds down to 3-32-inch wire, involving 17 passes, on his own drawblocks. Resulting cost of the welding rods was about three times what it would be normally.

"Under current conditions materials are traveling longer distances. Thus shortage of scrap is to be remedied by bringing material north from out of the way areas, as the Texas oil fields.

"Scheduled automobile production for the week ended March 15 was 131,620 units, a new 1941 high, a gain of 5,705 for the week, comparing with 105,720 in the like week of 1940.

Navy Buys Steel

"The Navy Department bought 105,000 tons of steel for delivery to East and West yards Friday, the first steel purchase connected with the two-ocean navy program. The steel consisted of 69,705 tons of plates, 14,699 tons of structural shapes, 13,387 tons of sheets, the remainder being bars and strip."

Two of Steel's composite price groups advanced, steelworks scrap by 12 cents to $20.08 and iron and steel by 3 cents to $38.29. Finished steel was unchanged at $56.60.

Six-Year Public Works Plan For 'Post Emergency' Offered

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—A six-year "post emergency" public works program, contemplating possible expenditure of new billions of dollars to stabilize employment when defense industries curtail operations, was recommended today by the National Resources Board.

The board's plan for "development of resources and stabilization of employment" was transmitted to Congress by President Roosevelt.

Declaring "the preparation for post-emergency adjustments" and maintenance of "a strong and healthy national economy" are essential to total defense, the Federal planning agency recommended establishment of a revolving fund to be administered by the President for the immediate inauguration of surveys, investigations and preparation of engineering plans and specifications for selected projects.

Would Involve Billions

No specific cost figures for such a six-year public works program were mentioned in the formal report, but a board source said it necessarily would involve expenditure of billions of dollars to create employment on worthy projects.

The program would be geared to begin operation immediately upon the passing of the defence emergency.

In its preparation the board recommended further:

1. Continued and invigorated efforts to secure the preparation of six-year programs or capital budgets by Federal agencies, state governments, local governments and other agencies, public and private, anticipating a large volume of construction activity.

2. Advance authorization by Congress of procedures for grants, loans, guarantees of loans, leasing arrangements, or other devices for aid to state and local governments for non-federal projects. Advance authorization by Congress of construction of Federal projects in the "A" priority list of the recommended six-year program, such authorization to be effective later upon appropriation of funds by Congress.

Co-ordination the Key

3. Appropriation for advance purchase of sites of projects by appropriate Governmental agencies.

4. Development of method of financing public works projects and studies of related problems of investment, taxation, and the Federal, state, and local shares of responsibility for costs of various types of public works and related activities.

5. Co-ordination of public works construction at all levels of government, with other public policies which affect the level of business activity and employment, such as fiscal policy, social security policy, and policies of aid to private enterprise.

Summarizing the general policy which governed its recommendations, the board said "in giving high priorities to defense undertakings . . . we must not lose sight of those Governmental activities that are vital to our long-term safety, such as the protection of our soil, the safeguarding of national health, the protection of morale, and the preparation of post-emergency adjustments. In a broader sense, these are measures of national defense."

The board said all the construction agencies of the Federal Government participated in preparation of the six-year program plan, together with members of technical committees of the board both inside and outside the Government. The National Resources Planning Board is composed of Frederic A. Delano, Chairman; Dr. Charles E. Merriam and George F. Yantis. The director is Charles W. Eliot.

Goodyear Adds 5,000 Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Five thousand new employees are being hired by the Goodyear Aircraft Corporation, formerly the Goodyear Zeppelin Corporation, as it prepares to fabricate parts for huge United States bombing planes, transferring its interests for the most part from lighter-than-air to heavier-than-air craft.

A contract which makes Akron a key point in the national defense picture has united the Akron tire company with the Chrysler Corporation and the Glenn Martin Company in Baltimore.

A new factory building will be erected immediately on land adjoining the huge airdock at Akron airport, and the 5,000 men and women are to be workers with highly specialized training.

It is understood that Goodyear Aircraft is to make in its new Akron factories, the tail surfaces or empennages of the powerful B-26 bombers of the Glenn Martin Company, plus wings and fuselages, and that the Chrysler Corporation will manufacture the motors, while the entire ship will be assembled at the big new Glenn Martin plant in Omaha, Neb.

Announcement that the project is ready to go, brings to an end weeks of delicate negotiation and exhaustive planning and marks one of the first developments in Production Chief William S. Knudsen's plan for American warplane production.

The new 5,000 trained workers will bring employment in Akron's big rubber industries to nearly 39,000.

It will boost the Akron district's defense production towards a quarter of a billion dollars.

Goodyear goes into this highly technical phase of fighting plane production with 30 years of experience in aircraft work, the greater part of which has been in the lighter-than-air field.

But it was Goodyear's experience in the fabrication of light aircraft metals in airship production which won it the first work on fighting planes. The company has been fabricating tail surfaces for Glenn Martin for the past five months in the airdock. The work is highly specialized and men have been in a training school at the dock. Now more than 1,000 are at work there under Dr. Karl Arnstein, who headed the old Goodyear Zeppelin organization.

Goodyear will still continue its production of free balloons used in the elementary training of blimp pilots and of L-type and K-type navy training blimps for coastal patrol and submarine spotting work. It will also continue to build barrage balloons such as are being flown daily at Wingfoot Lake on the outskirts of the city.

U. S. Taking Over, Paying for Powder And Gun Plants Built for British

WASHINGTON (AP) — Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, announced that the Government was taking over and paying for powder and gun plants in the United States for the British at a cost of $46,000,000.

Mr. Jones said that Defense Plant Corporation, a subsidiary of the RFC, was arranging to make the purchases at the request of the War Department and with the approval of President Roosevelt. Other plants, he added, might be acquired later.

The plants to be taken over include a powder factory near Memphis, Tenn., built for Great Britain by the du Pont Company at a cost of approximately $25,000,000, and these four machine gun plants, aggregating about $21,000,000:

Buffalo Arms Corporation, at Buffalo, N. Y.; Colt's Patent Fire-arms Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn.; Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Company, Plymouth, Mich., and High Standard Manufacturing Company, New Haven, Conn.

U. S. Industries Pool Designs, Patents And Ideas in Standardization Movement

WASHINGTON (AP) — United States industries are pooling their designs, patents and ideas in a giant standardization movement to turn out airplanes, tanks, automobiles and other military supplies on a mass scale.

In an interview during the annual aeronautics meeting of the American Society of Automotive Engineers, A. T. Colwell, President of the group, declared that standardization of mechanical parts and exchange of information is proceeding rapidly.

Before the end of 1941 equipment will be rolling off assembly lines at a speed greater than that of German factories which required seven years to develop a comparable volume of production, he declared.

The greatest need is standardization of parts while at the same time making use of new discoveries to improve mechanical equipment, Colwell said. "The only place where there has been standardization on a really great scale is Germany. They are professionals at war and we are amateurs, but we are going to catch up with them rapidly and we are already doing a better job of standardization than they have done."

As an example he pointed out that one army unit had been using 37 different types of storage batteries. The standardization program, in which the society of automotive engineers took part, cut the number to two by minor alteration of specifications and enabled manufacturers to speed up production.

The same thing has been done with airplane and tank parts so that the crankshafts and bearings made in Detroit will fit precisely into engine blocks made in Trenton or Birmingham.

"Our new airplane designs and ground equipment will be the best in the world," Colwell declared. "For instance all of our tanks have more power and speed than the best German types" and it will not be long before they are being produced in combat quantities.

New Life Insurance Sales Well Over '40

NEW YORK (AP)—New life insurance written in February increased 5 per cent over February last year, but the total for the first two months of the year lagged 4.2 per cent behind the comparable 1940 period, the Association of Life Insurance Presidents reported.

The report was based on figures supplied by companies having about 80 per cent of the total volume of life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies.

The February total of $589,370,000 compared with $561,237,000 a year ago.

Total for the first two months was $1,162,494,000, against $1,213,578,000 in the like 1940 months.

Ford Completes Order For Motorized Kitchens

DETROIT (AP)—The Ford Motor Company has just completed the last of an order of chassis for 50 mobile field kitchens designed to feed the victims of bombing raids on English cities. Bodies are installed by an engineering firm here, after which the units are sent east for equipment installations and shipment overseas.

Each of the motorized kitchens is capable of feeding 200 persons at one time and is equipped to cook food on the spot. The vehicles are being donated by American citizens through the British War Relief Society.

Reports Record Sales

W. S. S. Rodgers
President of Texas Corp.

Texas Corp. 1940 Net Equals $2.90 Share; $3.02 in '39

NEW YORK (AP)—Texas Corp. reported consolidated net profit for 1940 of $31,547,622, or $2.90 a share, compared with $32,886,807, or $3.02 a share in 1939.

W. S. S. Rodgers, President of the big oil firm, told stockholders in the annual report that during the year, "domestic sales of Texaco products were the largest in volume and costs of marketing were the lowest in the history of the corporation."

The accounts of European subsidiaries were not included in the consolidated financial statements, but incomplete information indicated that property and inventory losses in the Netherlands, Denmark, Belgium and France would aggregate at least $1,300,000.

Expanded gasoline production in the British controlled area of the African theater of war was indicated by statements concerning Bahrein Petroleum Co., Ltd., and California Arabian Standard Oil Co., both jointly controlled by Texas Corp. and Standard Oil Co. of California.

Bahrein, operating a refinery on the island of that name in the Persian Gulf, estimated its net profit at $7,000,000 compared with $6,600,000 in 1939 and $3,400,000 in 1938. California Arabian is mentioned in the report as under production with a 3,000-barrel-a-day refinery completed last November at Ras Tanura, in the Persian Gulf.

Argentina's Sugar Output

NEW YORK—Sugar production in the Argentine Republic during the calendar year 1940 reached a new high with 540,374 metric tons. This compares with 521,584 tons in the previous year, an increase of 18,790 tons or approximately 3.6 per cent according to advices received by Lamborn & Company. The 1939 crop was the largest up to that time.

U. S. Bankers Buy British Viscose Firm

NEW YORK (AP)—The first important sale of British-owned properties in the United States has placed the $100,000,000 American Viscose Corporation in the hands of a group of American investment bankers.

Transfer of the giant rayon yarn and fibre company—largest in the Nation and perhaps in the world—for an initial payment of $40,000,000 was announced by Sir Edward Peacock.

More Deals Coming

Sir Edward, British financial envoy here to dispose of British-held industrial corporations to raise funds for munitions of war, said the viscose firm transaction was only the forerunner of other large deals.

Morgan Stanley and Company, Inc., and Dillon Read and Company headed 17 American concerns co-operating in the purchase.

Total price for the viscose corporation hinges on the amount realized on resale by the original purchasers and is therefore undetermined at present. Unofficial estimates say the vast company is worth between $100,000,000 and $150,000,000.

From the ultimate price there will be deducted the down payment of $40,000,000 and expenses and certain specified profits of the purchase group and syndicate managers, after which 90 per cent of the remainder will go directly to the British Government.

Sir Edward said the sale could only have been completed in the short time available "by the exercise of good will and mutual trust on both sides." He expressed appreciation for the speed with which the Americans negotiated

Large Concern

The American Viscose Corporation was founded in the United States 30 years ago and employs 18,000 American workers in seven plants in Marcus Hook, Lewistown, and Meadville, Pa; Roanoke and Front Royal, Va., and Parkersburg and Nitro, W. Va.

The company, it was disclosed, is completely capitalized by common stock and has no bonded debt. There are 491,555 shares of the stock outstanding in England.

Under present plans, these English shares will be deposited together in England, where they will be canceled and new shares will be issued here for American investors.

Coca-Cola's Net Income Off Slightly in 1940

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Coca-Cola Co., reported net income for 1940 of $28,884,752 after charges and taxes, or $6.77 a common share, compared with $29,030,375 or $6.81 a share in 1939.

Gross profits in 1940 totaled $64,871,775, largest for any year in the company's history, and compared with $58,129,263 in 1939. Tax reserves were $12,520,000 last year, compared with $7,343,000 in 1939, carrying 1940 net income slightly below the 1939 figure.

Beech Aircraft Announces Production Bonus Plan

WICHITA, Kan. (AP)—A "production bonus plan" which will add $500,000 a year to wages paid employees of the Beech Aircraft Corporation when capacity production is reached was announced by Beech officials and the International Association of Machinists (A. F. of L.).

The plan, which union officials said was being put into effect for the first time in an aircraft plant, provides hourly wage rate increases for production employees as the rate of production and delivery rises.

Beech has government plane contracts totaling about $25,000,000. Current employment is nearly 3,000 and is expected to be increased to 5,000.

Hygrade Sylvania Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Hygrade Sylvania Corp., manufacturers of radio tubes and electric light lamps, reported for 1940 net profit of $880,625, equal to $3.59 a share on its common stock, compared with $856,807, or $3.52 a share, in 1939.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Weekly Magazine Section

Weekly Magazine Section

Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section

March 22, 1941

SEA POWER: DEMOCRACY'S SHIELD By Arthur J. Marder
What the Support or Loss of Britain's Control of the Sea Could Mean to the Western Hemisphere.

OR WHAT HAVE YOU? By E. C. Sherburne
Revival of the old New England custom of swapping what you have for what you want.

ERNEST BEVIN: VOICE OF BRITISH LABOR By J. Emlyn Williams
Profile of Britain's Minister of Labor and Social Security, who is determined to prove that "the British Labor movement is the rock whereon Nazism and Fascism will split."

CIVILIZATION WILL SURVIVE By Maud Howe Elliott
Recalling the historic episodes of four-score years, this writer refuses to be frightened by the threat of another Dark Age.

THE WORLD UNDER ONE ROOF By Nate R. White
War has provoked a change of emphasis at International House, University of California, and unity and brotherhood are the foremost ideals for a Utopian world.

GREECE, 1940 By Edmund Stevens
Collection of photographs made recently in Greece during hostilities with Italy by The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent in the Balkans.

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Powder Plant Ready Ahead Of Schedule

WASHINGTON (AP) — Three months ahead of schedule, a critically-needed smokeless powder plant has reached the production stage, the first of a $1,000,000,000 string of government-financed munitions factories.

Under Secretary of War Patterson, Governor Price of Virginia, Major General Charles M. Wesson, the Army's Chief of Ordnance, and Major General Edmund B. Gregory, Quartermaster General, arranged to attend the formal opening of the new $44,000,00 ordnance works at Radford in southwestern Virginia.

Work Rushed

An army of 21,000 workmen, working in three shifts around the clock, hustled the scheduled 10-month construction job through in seven and met the War Department's pressure for speed. The 4,400 acre project was given top priority because of the threatened ammunition shortage which would affect not only the nation's expanding defense forces but also the plans to make the United States the "arsenal of Democracy."

The first production line will start full-time operations the beginning of next week. Its expected daily output of 100,00 pounds will more than double the Army's existing flow of powder from one arsenal and smaller commercial sources.

Two additional production lines are scheduled to start operating by June, and meanwhile the Army expects wheels to turn in an even larger powder mill—the $60,000,000 plant at Charlestown, Ind.

A third plant, at Childersburg, Ala., is due to start work in the summer.

The Army's manufacturing arsenal at Picatinny, N. J., and two commercial plants in the same State, have been producing only 50,000 or 75,000 pounds a day, their entire output for a year being sufficient for only one or two days of such full scale warfare as the World War Meuse-Argonne offensive.

Many Employees

Radford's entire output will be "propellants," the powder which sends bullets and cannon shells on their way.

Between 4,500 and 5,000 will be required to operate the establishment at full capacity next summer.

As a precaution against accident or sabotage the powder plant has been under heavy guard since its start and a special police force of 134 men built up.

The plant includes more than 600 scattered buildings of all types and more than 18 miles of railroad have been built.

With the three major powder plants in full operation months hence, the Army's output will still lag behind peak production of the World War which approached a billion pounds a year. The powder plants hurriedly constructed then were all scrapped in the post-war era.

I. B. M. Earnings Increase in 1940

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net income of the International Business Machines Corp. for 1940, after all charges including deductions of $3,666,000 for estimated United States Federal and Canadian taxes, totaled $9,431,013, compared with $9,092,692 for 1939, Thomas J. Watson, President, announced in his annual report to stockholders.

The 1940 net earnings were equivalent to $10.50 per share on 898,178 common shares, including the 42,770 shares issued as a stock dividend April 1, 1940, and compared with $10.63 per share on 855,448 common shares in 1939.

As in previous years, a reserve for the full amount of blocked foreign net profits has been deducted in arriving at the net profit for 1940, Mr. Watson said. Reports for 1940 and 1939 include earnings of foreign subsidiaries.

During 1940 the company's bonded indebtedness was reduced by $2,000,000. There was invested $10,259,539 in rental machines, plant and equipment and land and buildings. Dismantled and obsolete equipment amounting to $2,415,817 was written off.

The company has under construction at its Endicott, N. Y., factory an additional building which will provide about 200,000 square feet of floor space for manufacturing facilities, Mr. Watson disclosed.

Total current assets as of Dec. 31 amounted to $14,976,161, including cash of $7,330,772, while current liabilities were $6,836,275.

Boston Stocks

March 17

Div in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
..	Am Pneumt	45c	40c	40c	36c
..	Am Penmt 1pf	28½	28½	28½	27
8.75	Bos & Albany	89½	89½	89½	89¼
2.00	Bos Edison	31¾	31½	31½	31½
5.00	Bos Elevated	47⅝	47½	47½	48¼
2.00	Bos Her-Trav	19	19	19	19
..	Bos & M st C pf	2	2	2	2
..	Bos & M st D pf	2½	2½	2½	2
..	Brown Durrell	1	1	1	1½
5.62c	E Gas & F pr pf	52½	52½	52½	53
	Eastern SS	4¾	4½	4⅝	5⅛
1.00b	Employrs Group	23	22⅝	23	23
2.50	First Nat Stors	36½	36½	36½	36⅝
..	Mass Util Assoc	30c	30c	30c	31c
1.00a	Mergenthaler	21¼	21¼	21¼	21⅛
1.10a	Narr Rac A	6½	6¼	6½	6
2.25a	N E Tel & Tel	119	118¾	119	119¼
	Old Colony	20c	20c	20c	20c
.65a	Reece But H	8¾	8¾	8¾	8
.40	Shawmut Assoc	10	10	10	10⅛
1.60	Torrington	29¼	29	29¼	28⅝
3.00a	Un Twist Drill	39¾	39½	39¾	39¾
8.50b	Unit Shoe M*	57½	57	57	58
	Venez Hold	1	1	1	1½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid in 1940, no regular rate. bExclusive of extras. cPaid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

United Aircraft Offering

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—Publi2 offering was made today of 75,000 sharesr of United Aircraft Products, Inc., 5½ per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock at $20 a share by a group headed by Burr & Co. The stock, of $20 par value, is entitled to dividends of $1.10 a year and is convertible at any time into 1 1-3 shares of common.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2s 47	105.8	105.8	105.8
2 3¼s 52-49	106.26	106.26	106.26
3s 55-51	111.27	111.26	111.26
112 2¾s 60-55	110.16	110	110.2
100 2¾s 63-5 8	110	110	110
1 2¾s 65-60	110.5	110.5	110.5

New York City Bonds

40 3s 80	102¼	102	102⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
8 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	50½	50	50¼
1 Ala Gt Sou 5s 43	109¾	109¾	109¾
4 Alleghany cv 5s 44	95¼	94½	95¼
5 Alleghany 5s 50 st	62	62	62
1 Allegh Val 4s 42	103¼	103¼	103¼
4 Allied Strs 4½s 51	103⅜	103½	103⅜
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107½	107½	107½
32 Am & For P 5s 2030	55¾	55½	55½
1 Am IG Ch 5½s 49 cld	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Am Int 5½s 49	102½	102½	102½
3 Am T&T 5½s 43	103¼	103⅜	103½
6 Am T&T 3¼s 66	109¼	109	109¼
5 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109¼	109	109¼
3 Arm Del 4s 57	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
16 Arm Del 4s 55	106	105⅞	106⅛
12 AT&SF 4s 95	109⅜	109¼	109⅜
7 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	90	89⅜	89⅜
2 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	98	98	98
6 AT&SF 4½s 48	104	103¾	104
7 A C Line 1st 4s 52	76⅞	76½	76⅞
1 A C Line 4½s 64	64¼	64¼	64¼
13 A C Line 5s 45	83¼	82⅜	83¼
1 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
4 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	87	87	87
12 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48 st	70	70	70
35 B&O 95 st A	44¾	44½	44¾
3 B&O 95 st C	49¾	49½	49¾
6 B&O 2000 st D	44¾	44¾	44¾
12 B&O 96 st F	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
123 B&O cv 60 st	23¼	23	23⅜
9 B&O 4s 48	67½	67⅜	67⅜
6 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	57	57	57
3 B&O CW 5s 50 st	49¼	48⅝	49¼
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 52	106¼	106¼	106¼
9 Beth Stl 3¼s 59 106	105⅞	7⅛	106
3 Boston&Me 4½s 70	24¾	24⅜	24½
2 Boston&Me 4s 60	69¼	69¼	69¼
6 Bos&NY AirL 4s 55	13½	13½	13½
7 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	109½	109½	109½
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	93	92⅞	93
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	106½	106½	106½
16 Buf R&P 50 st	46¾	46⅜	46¾
1 Bur2CR&No 5s 34ct	5	5	5
1 Bush Term 5s 55	43	43	43
26 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	75	74⅞	75
7 Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	97½	97⅜	97½
3 Can Nat 5s'69 Oct	98½	98¼	98¼
3 Can Nat Ry 4¾s'55	97½	97⅜	97½
28 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	95¾	95¾	95¾
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	93½	93½	93½
6 Can Nor 6½s'46	103¾	105	105⅜
1 Can Pac 5s'44	102	102	102
6 Celanese 3s'55	98⅜	98¼	98¼
1 Celotex 4½s'47 ww	92½	92½	92½
29 Cen of Ga 5½s'59	3	2¾	2¾
115 Cen of Ga 5s'59 C	2¾	2¾	2¾
57 Cen of Ga cn 5s'45	11⅞	10½	11⅞
3 Cen NY Pow 3¾s'62	107⅞	107¼	107¼
12 Cen Pac 5s'60	50½	50	50½
11 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	70¼	69¾	70¼
11 Cen R R NJ 5s'87	15¾	14⅞	14⅞
1 Cen RR NJ 5s'87 reg	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
3 Certain-td 5½s'48	88	87½	87½
1 C&O 3½s'96 D	103¾	103¾	103¾
27 Chi & Alton 3s'49	13⅛	12⅞	13
1 CB&Q rfg 5s'71 D	84	84	84
6 CB&Q 4½s'77	75½	75	75½
28 CB&Q gen 4s'58	84	83¾	84
8 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	93	93	93
6 C & E Ill Inc 4s'51	24¾	24⅝	24¾
4 Chic Gt West 4½s 2038	35	34¾	34¾
58 Chic Gt West 4s'88	64½	64	64½
21 Chi I&L 6s'66	8¾	8⅝	8¾
46 Chi I&L 5s'66	8¾	8⅝	8¾
48 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	8¼	8	8⅛
483 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
25 CMSP 4½s'89 C	37½	37½	37½
5 CM&SP gen 4s'89	37	37	37
2 Chi&NW 6½s'36	25½	25½	25½
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 Chi&NW gn 3s'87	21¾	21½	21¾
202 Chi&NW cv 4¼s'49	17⅛	16¾	17⅛
3 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	13¾	13¾	13¾
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	13¾	13¾	13¾
5 Chi&NW 4s '87	21¼	21	21¼
50 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	10½	10½	10½
50 CR I & P 4½s '52 A	10½	10½	10½
23 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	11¼	11¼	11¼
10 CRI & P 4s '88	18	18	18
30 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108¼	108¼	108¼
6 Ch Un Sta 3¼s '63	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
9 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	94¾	94¾	94¾
8 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	92½	92½	92½
5 Choc Okl & G 5s '52	13¼	13¼	13¼
10 CCC&StL 4½s '77	57¼	57¼	57¼
10 Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
2 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	89¼	89¼	89¼
3 Clev Un Term 5s '73	78	78	78
1 Clev Un Term 4½s '77 C	70½	70½	70½
1 Col Fd 5s '70	78	78	78
19 Col & So 4½s '80	16	15⅜	15⅞
1 Columbia G 5s '52 Apr	103½	103½	103½
6 Columbia G 5s '52 May	103½	103½	103½
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
11 Cons & So Oh El 3¼s '70	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 ConwithEd cv 3½s'58	114½	114½	114½
4 Con Edis 3½s '48	106½	106½	106½
3 Con Edis 3½s '58	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	105	105	105
5 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 Con Rys 4s '54	22½	22½	22½
3 Con Rys 4s '55 Jan	22½	22½	22½
1 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	77¾	77¾	77¾
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 rct	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	16	16	16
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	97	97	97
23 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	49¼	48⅞	49¼
7 D & R G 4½s 36	11	10⅝	10⅞
39 D & R G 4s 36	11	10⅝	10⅞
41 D & R G Wst 5s 78	10½	10¼	10⅜
1 Det Ed 4s 65	110¾	110⅜	110⅜
3 ElecAutoL2½s50	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 ElmJoliet&E3¼s70	105¾	105¼	105¼
45 Trie rfg 5s 67	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝
17 Erie rfg 5s 75	20	19¾	19⅞
16 Erie 1st 4s 96	86¼	86¼	86¼
64 Erie gen lien 4s 96	47	46⅞	47
6 Erie 4s 53 B	40¾	40¾	40¾
10 Erie & Jer 6s 55	88	88	88
4 Erie Gene 6s 57	108	107½	108
44 Fla E Cst 5s 74	9¼	9	9
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	8¾	8¾	8¾
10 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	73¼	73½	73½
1 Fonda J&G 2-4s 82 ct	2	2	2
4 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	89¼	89	89
3 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106¾	106¼	106¼
12 Gouv & Osweg 5s 42	100¼	100¼	100¼
10 Gt Nor 6½s 52	106	105⅞	106
4 Gt Nor 5s 73	99⅝	99½	99½
11 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	91¾	91	91½
9 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	91¾	91	91
40 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛
18 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	97	97	97
1 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	83½	83½	83½
1 G Bay & W deb B	7⅞	7½	7⅞
4 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	41	41	41
8 Harlem R&P 4s 54	80	80	80
2 Hocky V 4½s 99	128	128	128
7 HoustnOilTex 4½s 54	103	103	103
3 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	28	28	28
5 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	46¾	46¾	46¾
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	13	12⅞	13
15 Ill Bel Tel 2¾s 81	102¼	102	102¼
12 Ill Cen 3½s 52	41	40⅞	41
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	42½	42½	42½
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s 53	42¼	42¼	42¼
13 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	41⅞	41¼	41¼
20 Ill Cen 5s 55	51¼	51	51¼
21 IC&CStL&NO 5s 63 A	44	43¾	44
7 IC&CStL&NO 4½s 63	40¾	40½	40½
13 Int Gt ... or 1st 6s 52	14	13¾	13¾
18 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	13½	13½	13½
8 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	13½	13½	13½
6 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	45¾	45¼	45¾
24 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	85¼	84¼	84¼
6 Int T&T 4½s 52	45	44¼	44¼
18 Int T&T 5s 55	46½	46½	46½
1 Int Ts Cn rfg 4s 51	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
23 KCPt&Mem 4s '36	40¼	39	40¼
12 KCPt&KM 4s '36 ct	39	38½	39
8 K C South 5s '50	70¾	70½	70¾
5 K C South 3s '50	66	66	66
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	60	60	60
10 LS&MS 3½s '97	94¼	94¼	94¼
3 LS&MS 3½s '97 reg	89½	89½	89½
11 Lautaro Nit Inc 7½	29	28¾	29
5 Leh&N Eng 4s '65 A	96	96	96
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st reg	23	22¾	23
5 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	28⅞	28¼	28½
19 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	25¾	25¾	25¾
20 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	23¾	23½	23¾
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	20½	20½	20½
15 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	97¼	96¾	97⅛
11 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	97	97	97
3 Lou&N 4½s 2003	98½	98½	98½
11 Louis&N 3½s '50 A	104½	104½	104½
2 L&N Pad&M 4s '46	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	50	50	50
1 Manati Sug 4s 57	35½	35½	35½
20 Manit Gb & N 3½s 41	27½	27½	27½
1 Marion St Shov 6s 47	90	90	90
32 McK&Sth&Rob5½s50	109	108½	108½
1 Met Ed 4½s 68	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Mich Cen 4½s 79	65½	65¼	65½
7 MidlandRRNJ5s46	38	37	38
8 MilkNor cn 4½s 39	35	34½	35
23 MilCpartsAnNW4s47	19¾	19	19¾
20 Mil&Sta Linne 4½s 41	26¼	26¼	26¼
10 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5 MSP&SSMarie5s38	11	11	11
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	11¾	11½	11¾
64 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11¾	11½	11¾
72 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	22½	22¼	22½
29 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	7	6½	7
42 M-K-T 4½s 78	19	18¾	19
18 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	32	31¾	31¾
10 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	18	17¾	17¾
37 Mo Pac 5s 77F	23⅜	23½	23⅜
2 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	23	23	23
25 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	24½	24⅜	24½
15 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	24½	24¼	24½
10 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	23½	23¼	23½
15 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5 MonWPaPubSv6s65	112¼	112¼	112¼
2 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Mor & Essex 3½ 55	38¼	38¼	38¼
1 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	34¼	34¼	34¼
Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39	39	39
10 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	103½	103¼	103½
1 Nat Distill 3½s 49	104½	104½	104½
2 Nati Steel 3s 65	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
5 N Eng RR 4 45	54	54	54
4 N O Uu Sv 5s 52 A	106	106	106
3 N O Uub Sv 5s 55B	106½	106½	106½
1 N Orl Term 4s 53	72½	72½	72½
16 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	40	39¾	40
7 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	39½	39½	39½
22 NYC rfg 5s 2013	66	65¾	66
43 NYC 4½s 2013 A	59	58¾	58⅞
7 NYC cn 4s 98	65	64¾	65
33 NYC 3¾s 46	94	94¼	94½
1 NYC cv 3¾s 52	63¾	62⅞	62¾
9 NYC&HR 3½s 97	87¼	86⅞	87
5 NYC Li Sh 3½s 98	69	69	69
3 NYS Mi Cen 3½s 98	63½	63½	63½
8 NYChi&StL 6s 41	96¾	96¼	96¼
36 NYCChi&StL 4½s 78	61¾	61½	61½
14 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	92	91½	92
1 NY Ch& StL 3½s 47	93¼	93¼	93¼
16 NY Connect 3½s 65	101	100⅝	100⅝
3 NY Edis 3¼s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
10 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	54	54	54
29 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	26½	26	26¼
50 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	43	42	43
68 NYNH&H 4½s 67	23¼	24⅜	23½
2 NYNH&H 4s 55	23½	23½	23½
17 NYNH&H 4s 56	23½	23¼	23½
20 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	22½	22⅜	22½
1 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	6	6	6
4 NY O & W gne 4s 55	1⅞	1¾	1¾
7 NY Steam 3½s 63	106	106	106
1 NY Ted 3¼s 67	109	109	109
1 NY Trap R 6s 46 st	100	100	100
28 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
3 Niagara Sh cv 3½s'50	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Norfolk&Sou 5s'41 ct	93½	93⅜	93½
2 Norf Sou 5s'61 ct	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
12 Norf Sou 5s'61 A	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
2 Nor Am Co 4s'39 cld	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Nor Am Co 3½s'49	105	105	105
5 Nor Ohio 5s'45 ct	45	45	45
22 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66	65¾	65¾
18 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52½	52½	53⅛
26 Nor Pac 4s'97	78	78	78
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¾	43	43¾
3 Ohio Ed 4s'67	109	109	109
10 Ohio Ed 4s'65	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Ore Sh Line 5s'46	114½	114½	114½
5 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s'46	116	115⅞	116
1 Otis Steel 4½s'62 A	86	86	86
10 Pac Gas&El 4s'64 110	25-32	110¾	110¾
1 Pac Mo 1st 4s'38	87½	87½	87½
1 Para Pict cv 3½s'47	95¼	95¼	95¼
18 Pen Co 4s 52	107	106⅞	107
5 Pen Co 4s 63	105	105	105
3 Pen P & Lt 3½s 74	108⅜	108¼	108⅜
2 Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	108⅞	108⅜	108⅞
2 Pen RR gen 5s 68	112¼	112¼	112¼
7 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	106¼	106¼	106½
16 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	94¾	94½	94⅝
6 Pen RR 4½s conv 81	102	102	102
2 Pen RR 4½s 84E	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
2 Pen RR 4s 48 st	111¾	111¾	111¾
7 Pen RR 3½s 70	94¾	94¼	94¼
6 Penn RR 3½s 52	90	89¾	90
9 Penn Pr 4½s 56	77	77	77
7 Pere Marq 4½s 80	67½	67¼	67½
2 Phil Bal & Wa 4s 43	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
39 Ph Read C&I cv 6s	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	17½	17¼	17½
9 Philippine Ry 4s 37	6¾	6	6⅜
2 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	100¼	100¼	100¼
12 PCC & St L 4½s 77	104½	104½	104½
2 PCC & SL 4½s 63I	119	119	119
1 Pitts&WVa 4½s 58	55	55	55
1 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	99¾	99¾	99¾
8 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	82	81⅜	82
5 PubSvc No Ill 3½s 68	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 Purity Bak 5s 48	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	68	68	68
3 Rem Rnd 4½s 56xw	103½	103½	103½
3 Republic Steel 4½s 56	104¼	104¼	104¼
13 Rio Gr West 1st 4s39	41¾	41½	41¾
20 Rio Gr W Clt 4s 49	8½	8⅛	8¼
6 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	67	67	67
1 StLPeo&NW5s 48	33	33	33
2 StLPub Svc 5s 89	70½	70	70
18 St LSF 5s 50 B	12½	12½	12½
27 St L S F 4½s 78	12½	12½	12½
19 StLSF4½s 78ct st	11¾	11¾	11¾
31 St LSF 4s 50	11¼	11¼	11¼
30 St LSF 4s 50A ct	11¼	11¼	11¼
15 St L SW 5s 52	22½	22	22⅜
8 St L SW 1st 4s 89	71½	71¼	71⅜
7 SA&A Pass 4s 43	87	86⅝	86⅝
5 Seab A L cn 6s 45	57⅛	7⅛	57⅛
35 Sea A L 4s 50 st	10	10	10
18 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	4	4	4
4 Sea-AlFla6s 35 A ct	3	3	3
58 Shell Un 2½s $4	97	97	97
3 Socony-Vac 3s 64	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
15 So Bell T&T 3s 79	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 So Col Pow 6s 47	106	106	106
9 Sou Pac 4½s 68	47¾	47¾	47¾
38 Sou Pac 4½s 81	47¼	47¼	47¼
58 So Pac 4½s 69	47½	47½	47½
11 So Pac rfg 4s 55	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜
11 So Pac cit 4s 49	46	45⅞	45⅞
21 So Pac 3½s 46	58	57½	57½
74 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	50¼	50	50⅛
4 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	51¾	51¾	51¾
11 South Ry 6½s 56	84	82⅞	83⅛
9 South Ry gen 6s 58	78¾	78	78¾
3 South Ry cn 5s 94	93	93	93
16 South Ry gen 4s 56	60⅞	60⅝	60¾
2 South Ry Meb 5s 96	81	81	81
3 SW Bell Tel 3½s 64	109¾	109¼	109⅝
6 SW Bell Tel 3½s 68	107¼	107⅛	107¼
5 Spokane Int 5s 55	33½	32⅜	33⅛
8 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
4 Studebaker cv 6s 45	104	104	104
1 Superior Oil 3¼s 50	100¼	100	100¼
16 Tex Corp 3s 65	105¼	104⅞	105¼
12 Tex&Pac 5s 77B	70¼	70	70
4 Tex&Pac 5s 79C	69¾	69¼	69¼
15 Tex&Pac 5s 80	70	70	70
8 Third Ave a1 5s 60	19¾	19⅛	19⅜
3 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111⅜	111⅛	111⅜
12 Un Pac 3½s 71	97¼	97⅛	97¼
1 Unit Drug 5s 53	84½	84½	84½
27 Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	93¾	93½	93⅝
5 U S Steel 2.30s '51	102	101¾	102
2 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Va Ry & Pow 3½s '68	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Va Ir C & C 5s '49	60	60	60
17 Wabash 1st 5s '39	52¾	52¾	52¾
15 Wabash 2d 5s '39	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 Wabash Oma 3½s '41	10½	10½	10½
3 Wabash 5s '76 B	11½	11½	11½
39 Wabash 4½s '78C	11½	11½	11½
5 Wabash DesM 4s '39	14¼	14¼	14¼
3 Walwrth 6s 55	95	95	95
3 Walwrth 4s '55	79¾	79¾	79¾
3 Walwrth 4s '55	79¾

Text of Roosevelt Talk Disclosing Aims of U. S.

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, March 17—The prepared text of President Roosevelt's address March 15 was as follows:

This dinner of the White House Correspondents Association is unique. It is the first one at which I have made a speech in all these eight years. It differs from the press conferences that you and I hold twice a week. You cannot ask me questions; and everything I have to say is word for word "on the record."

For eight years you and I have been helping each other. I have been trying to keep you informed of the news of Washington, and of the Nation, and of the world, from the point of view of the Presidency. You, more than you realized, have been giving me a great deal of information about what the people of this country are thinking.

In our press conferences, as at this dinner tonight, we include reporters representing papers and news agencies of many other lands. To most of them it is a matter of constant amazement that press conferences such as ours can exist in any nation in the world.

That is especially true in those lands where freedoms do not exist—where the purposes of our democracy and the characteristics of our country and of our people have been seriously distorted.

World War Miscalculation

Such misunderstandings are not new. I remember that in the early days of the first Word War the German Government received solemn assurances from their representatives in the United States that the people of America were disunited; that they cared more for peace at any price than for the preservation of ideals and freedom; that there would even be riots and revolutions in the United States if this Nation ever asserted its own interests.

Let not dictators of Europe and Asia doubt our unanimity now.

Before the present war broke out on Sept. 1, 1939, I was more worried about the future than many people—most people. The record shows I was not worried enough.

That, however, is water over the dam. Do not let us waste time reviewing the past, or fixing or dodging the blame for it. History cannot be rewritten by wishful thinking. We, the American people, are writing new history today.

The big news story of this week is this: The world has been told that we, as a united Nation, realize the danger which confronts us—and that to meet that danger our democracy has gone into action.

We know that although Prussian autocracy was bad enough, Naziism is far worse.

Nazi forces are not seeking mere modifications in colonial maps or in minor European boundaries. They openly seek the destruction of all elective systems of government on every continent—including our own; they seek to establish systems of government based on the regimentation of all human beings by a handful of individual rulers who have seized power by force.

Nazism Not Enduring

These men and their hypnotized followers call this a new order. It is not new. It is not order. For order among nations presupposes something enduring—some system of justice under which individuals, over a long period of time, are willing to live. Humanity will never permanently accept a system imposed by conquest and based on slavery.

These modern tyrants find it necessary to their plans to eliminate all democracies—eliminate them one by one. The nations of Europe, and indeed we ourselves, did not appreciate that purpose. We do now.

The process of the elimination of the European nations proceeded according to plan through 1939 and 1940, until the schedule was shot to pieces by the unbeatable defenders of Britain.

The enemies of democracy were wrong in their calculations for a very simple reason. They were wrong because they believed that democracy could not adjust itself to the terrible reality of a world at war.

They believed that democracy, because of its will to live at peace with its neighbors, could not mobilize its energies even in its own defense.

They know now that democracy can still remain democracy, and speak, and reach conclusions, and arm itself adequately for defense.

From the bureaus of propaganda of the Axis powers came the confident prophecy that the conquest of our country would be "an inside job"—a job accomplished not by overpowering invasion from without, but by disrupting confusion and disunion and moral disintegration from within.

Those who believe that knew little of our history. America is not a country which can be confounded by the appeasers, the defeatists, the backstairs manufacturers of panic. It is a country which talks out its problems in the open, where any man can hear them.

We have just now engaged in a great debate. It was not limited to the halls of Congress. It was argued in every newspaper, on every wave length—over every cracker barrel in the land. It was finally settled and decided by the American people themselves.

Decision of 130,000,000

The decisions of our democracy may be slowly arrived at, but when that decision is made it is proclaimed not with the voice of any one man but with the voice of 130,000,000. It is binding on all of us. And the world is no longer left in doubt.

This decision is the end of any attempts at appeasement in our land; the end of urging us to get along with the dictators; the end of compromise with tyranny and the forces of oppression.

The urgency is now.

We believe firmly that when our production output is in full swing the democracies of the world will be able to prove that dictatorships cannot win.

But, now, the time element is of supreme importance. Every plane, every other instrument of war, old and new, which we can spare now, we will send overseas. That is common-sense strategy.

The great task of this day, the deep duty which rests upon us is to move products from the assembly lines of our factories to the battle lines of democracy—now!

We can have speed and effectiveness if we maintain our existing unity. We do not have and never will have the false unity of a people browbeaten by threats and misled by propaganda. Ours is a unity which is possible only among free men and women who recognize the truth, and face reality with intelligence and courage.

Today, at last, ours is not a partial effort. It is a total effort, and that is the only way to guarantee ultimate safety.

Beginning a year ago we started the erection of hundreds of plants and we started the training of millions of men.

Then, at the moment the aid-to-democracies bill was passed, we were ready to recommend the $7,000,000,000 appropriation on the basis of capacity production as now planned.

The articles themselves cover the whole range of munitions of war and of the facilities for transporting them.

The aid-to-democracies bill was agreed to by both houses of the Congress last Tuesday afternoon.

I signed it one-half hour later. Five minutes later I approved a list of articles for immediate shipment. Many of them are on their way.

$7,000,000,000 Appropriation

On Wednesday I recommended an appropriation for new material to the extent of $7,000,000,000; and the Congress is making patriotic speed in making the appropriation available.

Here in Washington, we are thinking in terms of speed and speed now. And I hope that that watchword will find its way into every home in the nation.

We shall have to make sacrifices—every one of us. The final extent of those sacrifices will depend upon the speed with which we act now!

I must tell you tonight in plain language what this undertaking means to you—to your daily life.

Whether you are in the armed services; whether you are a steel worker or a stevedore; a machinist or a housewife; a farmer or a banker; a storekeeper or a manufacturer—to all of you it will mean sacrifice in behalf of country and your liberties.

You will feel the impact of this gigantic effort in your daily lives. You will feel it in a way which will cause many inconveniences.

You will have to be content with lower profits from business because obviously your taxes will be higher.

You will have to work longer at your bench, or your plow, or your machine.

Let me make it clear that the Nation is calling for the sacrifice of some privileges but not for the sacrifice of fundamental rights. Most of us will do that willingly.

That kind of sacrifice is for the common national protection and welfare; for our defense against the most ruthless brutality in history; for the ultimate victory of a way of life now so violently menaced.

No Part-Time Job

A half-hearted effort on our part will lead to failure. This is no part-time job. The concepts of "business as usual" and "normalcy" must be forgotten until the task is finished. This is an all-out effort—nothing short of all-out effort will win.

We are now dedicated, from here on, to a constantly increasing tempo of production—a production greater than we now know or have ever known before—a production that does not stop and should not pause.

And so, tonight, I am appealing to the heart and to the mind of every man and every woman within our borders who love liberty. I ask you to consider the needs of our Nation at this hour, and to put aside all personal differences until our victory is won.

The light of democracy must be kept burning. To the perpetuation of this light, each must do his own share. The single effort of one individual may seem very small. But there are 130 million individuals over here. There are many more millions in Britain and elsewhere bravely shielding the great flame of democracy from the blackout of barbarism.

It is not enough for us merely to trim the wick, or polish the glass. The time has come when we must provide the fuel in ever-increasing amounts to keep the flame alight.

There will be no divisions of party or section or race or nationality or religion. There is not one among us who does not have a stake in the outcome of the effort in which we are now engaged.

A few weeks ago I spoke of four freedoms—freedom of speech and expression, freedom of every person to worship God in his own way, freedom from want, freedom from fear.

They are the ultimate stake. They may not be immediately attainable throughout the world, but humanity does move toward those ideals through democratic processes.

Menace to Freedom

If we fail—if democracy is superseded by slavery—then those four freedoms or even the mention of them will become forbidden things. Centuries will pass before they can be revived.

By winning now, we strengthen their meaning, we increase the stature of mankind and the dignity of human life.

There is a vast difference between the word "loyalty" and the word "obedience." Obedience can be obtained and enforced in a dictatorship by the use of threat and extortion or it can be obtained by a failure on the part of government to tell the truth to its citizens.

Loyalty is different. It springs from the mind that is given the facts, that retains ancient ideals and proceeds without coercion to give support to its own government.

That is true in England and in Greece and in China and in the United States today. And in many other countries millions of men and women are praying for the return of a day when they can give that kind of loyalty.

Loyalty cannot be bought. Dollars alone will not win this war. Let us not delude ourselves as to that.

Today nearly a million and a half American citizens are hard at work in our armed forces. The spirit and the determination of these men of our Army and Navy are worthy of the highest traditions of our country.

No better men ever served under Washington or John Paul Jones or Grant or Lee or Pershing. That is a boast, I admit—but it is not an idle one.

Upon the Nation's will to sacrifice and to work depends the output of our industry and our agriculture.

Upon that will depends the survival of the vital bridge across the ocean—the bridge of ships which carry the arms and food for those who are fighting the good fight.

Upon that will depends our ability to aid other nations which may determine to offer resistance.

Opportunity to Strike Back

Upon that will may depend practical assistance to people now living in nations which have been overrun should they find the opportunity to strike back in an effort to regain their liberties.

This will of the American people will not be frustrated either by threats from powerful enemies abroad or by small selfish groups or individuals at home.

The determination of America must not be obstructed by war profiteering.

It must not be obstructed by unnecessary strikes of workers, by short-sighted management or by deliberate sabotage.

For, unless we win, there will be no freedom for either management or labor.

Wise labor leaders and wise business managers will realize how necessary it is to their own existence to make common sacrifice for this great common cause.

There is no longer the slightest question or doubt that the American people recognize the extreme seriousness of the present situation. That is why they have demanded and got a policy of unqualified, immediate, all-out aid for Britain, Greece, China and for all the governments in exile whose homelands are temporarily occupied by the aggressors.

From now on that aid will be increased—and yet again increased—until total victory has been won.

The British are stronger than ever in the magnificent morale which has enabled them to endure all the dark days and the shattered nights of the past 10 months. They have the full support and help of Canada, and the other dominions, of the rest of their Empire, and non-British people throughout the world who still think in terms of the great freedoms.

Braced for Invasion

The British people are braced for invasion whenever the attempt may come—tomorrow—next week—next month.

In this historic crisis, Britain is blessed with a brilliant and great leader in Winston Churchill. But, no one knows better than Mr. Churchill himself that it is not alone his stirring words and valiant deeds which give the British their superb morale.

The essence of that morale is in the masses of plain people who are completely clear in their minds about the one essential fact—that they would rather die as free men than live as slaves.

These plain people—civilians as well as soldiers and sailors and airmen—women and girls as well as men and boys—are fighting in the front line of civilization, and they are holding that line with a fortitude which will forever be the pride and the inspiration of all free men on every continent and on every island of the sea.

The British people and their Grecian Allies need ships. From America, they will get ships.

They need planes. From America, they will get planes.

They need food. From America they will get food.

They need tanks and guns and ammunition and supplies of all kinds. From America, they will get tanks and guns and ammunition and supplies of all kinds.

China likewise expresses the magnificent will of millions of plain people to resist the dismemberment of their Nation. China, through the Generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, asks our help. America has said that China shall have our help.

Our country is going to be what our people have proclaimed it must be—the arsenal of democracy.

Our country is going to play its full part.

And when dictatorships disintegrate—no, I didn't say "if," I said "when," and pray God that will be sooner than any of us now dares to hope—then our country must continue to play its great part in the period of world reconstruction for the good of humanity.

We believe that the rallying cry of the dictators, their boast-about a master race, will prove to be pure stuff and nonsense. There never has been, there isn't now, and there never will be any race of people fit to serve as masters over their fellowmen.

Goose-Step to Power

The world has no use for any nation which, because of size or because of military might, asserts the right to goose-step to world power over other nations or other races. We believe that any nationality, no matter how small, has the inherent right to its own nationhood.

We believe that the men and women of such nations, no matter what size, can, through the processes of peace, serve themselves and serve the world by protecting the common man's security; improve the standards of healthful living; provide markets for manufacture and for agriculture.

Through that kind of peaceful service every nation can increase its happiness, banish the terrors of war and abandon man's inhumanity to man.

Never, in all our history, have Americans faced a job so well worthwhile. May it be said of us in the days to come that our children and our children's children rise up and call us blessed.

Span of Ships

Continued from Page 1

usual" or "spare-time" basis. It requires an all-out, total effort calling for "sacrifices of some privileges but not for the sacrifice of fundamental rights."

He declared that the United States was embarked on a program of aid to the democracies which will be increased and again increased "until total victory has been won."

He said the Nazis are seeking to undermine the United States from within and that the time has passed when there can be any appeasement, any trying to "get along" with the totalitarian forces.

"Nazi forces," he explained, "are not seeking more modifications in colonial maps or in minor European boundaries. They openly seek the destruction of all elective systems of government on every continent—including our own; they seek to establish systems of government based on the regimentation of all human beings by a handful of individual rulers who have seized power by force.

"These men and their hypnotized followers call this a new order. It is not new. It is not order."

Reconstruction After War

He forecast the distintegration of the dictatorships and urged that America discharge its great role in the reconstruction after the war.

"When the dictatorships disintegrate," he said—and here he quickly interpolated into his prepared speech the words: "No, I didn't say if, I said when—and pray God that will be sooner than any of us now dares to hope—then our country must continue to play its great part in the period of world reconstruction."

The White House Correspondents Association entertainment was this year subordinated by Mr. Roosevelt's formal speech which was the first he had delivered to the Association during the eight times he has been its guest. But there were lighter moments provided by the National Broadcasting Company and Paramount News.

A short film lampooned not a few public figures under the modest title of "All We Know Is What They Let Us Write in the Papers" or "It Ain't Necessarily So." At one point the "news" reel showed President Roosevelt and Mr. Willkie in bed together in a scene titled "Bundling For Britain." On the President's side of the bed was a sign reading "Tremendous Vast Assistance" and on Mr. Willkie's: "British Commonwealth (and Southern)."

Cries for Help

When the Republican Presidential candidate woke up and discovered the identity of his bedfellow, he cried out in a phrase reminiscent of the campaign: "Help me, help me, help me."

Robert Horton, press chief of the Office of Production Management, was pictured in a scene ordering his police guard to shoot reporters on sight.

Members of the Cabinet and high Government officials were present at the head table. Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, was the only diplomat who attended.

John C. O'Brien of the Philadelphia Inquirer succeeded Thomas F. Reynolds, United Press Correspondent, as President of the Association.

Britain Honors Ace

LONDON, March 17 (AP)—Flight Lieut. Marmaduke Thomas St. John Pattle has been credited officially with the destruction of 23 German war planes—three within the last month.

He was awarded a bar for the Distinguished Flying Cross he won earlier this year.

Japan to Tighten Rice Rationing

TOKYO, March 17 (AP)—Japanese rice rationing will be tightened April 1, the Government announced today, as a further effort to eliminate illegal speculations in the food.

Amounts of rice to be allowed will vary, with laborers, for example, getting more than office workers, but the amounts will be much less than the Japanese are accustomed to eating.

Rice now comes mostly from Indo-China — with oats added, which the Japanese do not like.

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FURNITURE

Private Sale: 45 Beacon Street

Collection of various period pieces of furniture, including Sheraton, Dutch, Victorian, Italian, Japanese, et al, acquired through sale of the old Harrison Gray Otis property, present Boy Scout Council administrative offices: Mantel pieces, fireplace fixtures, vases, various objects of art, etc., also. Sale Tuesday and Wednesday, March 18-19, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Proceeds to go to Boy Scout work.

HELP WANTED—MEN

SINGLE man, Christian Scientist, for janitor work, outdoor odd jobs and driving; $50 a month; send picture if possible. FARMHILL SCHOOL, Leesburg, Va.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN, Christian Scientist, to cook for small boarding school. Write qualifications. FARM HILL SCHOOL, Leesburg, Va.

WANTED — Young lady in large insurance office, experienced in handling accounts; state age and experience when applying. Box M-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON

ORDINANCES OF 1941—CHAPTER 2

PROHIBITING UNNECESSARY NOISES

Be it ordained by the City Council of Boston, as follows:

Section 1. Sections 91 and 92 of Chapter 39 of the Revised Ordinances of 1925, as amended, and Chapter 4 of the Ordinances of 1931, are hereby repealed.

Section 2. Chapter 39 of the Revised Ordinances of 1925, as amended, is hereby amended by inserting therein the following section:

Section 91

(a) Subject to the provisions of this section, the creation of any unreasonably loud, disturbing and unnecessary noise in the city is prohibited. Noise of such character, intensity and duration as to be detrimental to the life or health of any individual is prohibited.

(b) The following acts are declared to be loud, disturbing and unnecessary noises in violation of this section, but said enumeration shall not be deemed to be exclusive, namely:

1. The sounding of any horn or signal device on any automobile, motorcycle, bus, street car or other vehicle while not in motion, except as a danger signal; the sounding of any horn or signal device on any such vehicle while in motion, except as a danger signal after or as brakes are being applied and deceleration of the vehicle is intended; and the sounding of any such horn or signal device for an unnecessary and unreasonable period of time; provided that any such noise shall be plainly audible at a distance of one hundred feet.

2. The playing of any radio, phonograph, or any musical instrument or other instrument intended or utilized so as to reproduce sound in such a manner or with such volume as to annoy or disturb the quiet, comfort or repose of persons in any dwelling, hotel or other type of residence; provided that any such noise shall be plainly audible at a distance of fifty feet and provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit playing by a band or orchestra in a hall, building, or in the open air.

3. The keeping of any animal or bird which by biting or by causing frequent or long continued noise shall disturb the quiet, comfort or repose of any person in the vicinity.

4. The use of any automobile, motorcycle, street car or other vehicle so out of repair or so loaded or in such manner as to create loud and unnecessary grating, grinding, rattling or other noise; provided that any such noise shall be plainly audible at a distance of one hundred feet.

5. The blowing of any steam whistle attached to any stationary boiler, except to give notice of the time to begin or to stop work or as an alarm or danger signal.

6. The discharge into the open air of the exhaust of any steam engine, stationary internal combustion engine, motor vehicle, motor boat or outboard motor engine, except through a muffler or other device which will effectively prevent loud or explosive noises therefrom.

7. The erection, demolition, alteration, or repair of any building, and excavation in regard thereto, except between the hours of seven a. m. and six p. m. on weekdays or except in the interest of public safety or welfare, upon the issuance of and pursuant to a permit from the Building Commissioner which permit may be renewed for one or more periods of not exceeding one week each.

8. The creation of any excessive noise on any street adjacent to any school, institution of learning, or court while the same is in session, or adjacent to any hospital or church, which unreasonably interferes with the conduct of the foregoing; provided that any such noise shall be plainly audible at a distance of twenty-five feet and provided that a conspicuous warning sign, using appropriate words, has been displayed in such street indicating that the same is a school, hospital, church or court street.

9. The creation of a loud and excessive noise in connection with loading or unloading any vehicle or the opening and destruction of bales, boxes, crates and containers.

In City Council, March 10, 1941. Passed. Approved by the Mayor March 11, 1941. A true copy. Attest:

W. J. DOYLE, City Clerk.

REAL ESTATE

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, MAINE 7 acres land, fine forest, 300-ft. shore line with beach; light, water and roads; 10 minutes to town. Further information telephone Ellsworth, Braintree 1135, or Can. 3515, Boston. 107 Colby Road, Braintree, Mass.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., Cleveland Park—2 unfurnished rooms for lady, $23.00; also garage, Emerson 6929. Call evenings or Sunday.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attractive room, artistic home facing Rock Creek Park; bath, garage; near Fourth Church; gentleman only. Randolph 5425.

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ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY. HAN 9400 Boston

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SHOES rebuilt at 76½ West Hollis Street, Nashua, N. H. We guarantee satisfaction by using quality leather.

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Books Stationery
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover Street

Fearon's
20 Flavors of Ice Cream
Specials for Weddings and Parties
405 E. Spruce St. Phone 3234

Electrical Contractors
Electrical Appliances
No job too big or too small
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM STREET PHONE 667

Here Come Hill's Spring Coats
Dressmaker—Tailored
Military—Casual
Beautiful materials that we are proud to show you and you'll be prouder to wear.
JAMES W. HILL CO.

Meats, Groceries, Fruits
For Quality and Service
PHONE 2130
R. Hecker & Co.
191 DOUGLAS STREET

Choose Your Easter Jewelry from Your Dependable Jeweler
Beautiful Clasps, Pins, Rings.
The Finest Watches for Men, Women and Children
GEO. E. PEARSON
926 ELM STREET

CALL 7839
for Prompt Delivery
Coal—Coke—Range Oil
WOOD—SAWDUST
or for LIGHT TRUCKING
LEON H. ELLIOTT
286 DOUGLAS STREET

Mary's Beauty and Corset Shop
All Branches of Beauty Work
Also "Camps," Gossard and other Corsets Correctly Fitted
Tel. 5261W 18 Hanover St.
MISS MARY HOURIHAN, Prop.

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
108 MANCHESTER ST. TEL. 3520-W

Send FLOWERS!
Phone 1261
Free Delivery
Stache Florist
683 SECOND STREET

Use Jenney Aero
along with Jenney Solvenoil for Easier Starting
Call 103
We will service your car—call for and deliver it to you
Jenney Service Station
Brook and Elm Sts. Prop. Richard Halem

NASHUA

Slipcovers—Draperies
Bonded Fabrics
Expertly Tailored
Talon Fastened
Poirier Furniture Co., Inc.
228 MAIN STREET TEL. 2340

SEE NEXT PAGE

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NASHUA
(Continued)

ANN'S DRESS SHOPPE
Why Rush for Easter
New Dresses Weekly
Pick Your Favorite Now
Just Around the Corner From Main Street
81 W. Pearl Tel. 480-W

Plenty of electricity—more home enjoyment

NAKOS ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO.
11 Temple Street Tel. 2660-W

PORTSMOUTH

PORTSMOUTH ICE & COAL CO.
CITIES SERVICE
COAL—COKE
RANGE—FUEL
Famous Reading Coal
Tel. Portsmouth 86 94 Langdon Street

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

BOOKS OLD and NEW — PRINTS DOCUMENTS
NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
Autographs *Books*
Foreign Books *Bought and Sold*

ESSO
Get it here!
AEROTYPE
Esso
GEORGE B. GOLD
125 Broadway Newport 2912

BOSTON STORE
The King-McLeod Co.
Newport's Dry Goods Store
Phone 2300 Estab. 1877

"Say It With Flowers"
STEWART RITCHIE
FLORIST
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
89 BROADWAY, TEL. 918
GREENHOUSES, TEL. 86

PROVIDENCE

HOPE MARKET
The Personalized Service Store
17 So. Angell St. Tel. PL 1660-1661

See our beautiful display of
Easter Cards
GIFTS NOVELTIES
PLAZA CARD SHOP
147A Westminster St., Opp. Childs

Hats
Bon Ton
MILLINERY
Hats Remodeled and Blocked
EMILY A. TRACY 3 ARCADE BLDG.

Pickford HATS
Correctly fitting and smartly designed Accessories to harmonize
5 Wayland Square GA 8533

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Choice Meats
JULIAN F. CHAUNCEY
City Market
ALEX. 1861
Satisfactory Delivery to All Parts of the City

Complete Repair and Lubrication Service for All Make Cars
On No. 1 Highway in Alexandria
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
115 No. Washington Street

LYLES, Florist
Full line of holiday plants
Flowers wired everywhere
Free delivery
905 King St. *Tel. Al. 2430*

GENERAL REPAIRS
Storage in heated garage
Gasoline—Oil Lubricating
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
Operating
BELLE HAVEN GARAGE
Prince and Fairfax Sts. Phone Alex. 1022

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA
(Continued)

Alexandria's Finest Men's Wear Store
COHEN'S QUALITY SHOP
1104 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
SYLVAN COHEN Alex. 0658

GENERAL ELECTRIC
AUTOMATIC OIL HEAT, ROOM COOLER, LINK-BELT STOKERS
COAL, WOOD, FUEL OIL
AITCHESON, Inc.
500 KING STREET AL. 2214

PALACE CLEANERS
The Oldest Cleaners in One of the Oldest Buildings
CLEANING — DYEING
PRESSING — REPAIRING
Work Called For and Delivered
Dial ALexandria 1206
Prince and Royal Streets
In our building was housed the first Custom House in Alexandria

A shop to fit your budget
NANCYE FLEMING SHOP
1512 King St. Te. 3688

Complete and Guaranteed Service for all makes of cars
Ford — Herbys inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

LYNCHBURG

LYNCHBURG'S OWN CHAIN
BAB-O
BIBEE'S
for
Fresh Vegetables
Choice Meats
Fruits

It's Spring in Lynchburg—Central Virginia's Fashion Centre
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
Lynchburg's Fashion Centre

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

NEWPORT NEWS

NEW
Tailored Blouses
$2.98
NACHMAN'S
WASHINGTON AVE. AND 32ND ST.

BARCLAY & SONS
JEWELERS
CERTIFIED GEMOLOGISTS
2912 WASHINGTON AVENUE

KAMO COAL
and
FUEL OIL
SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Ave. and 35th St.

Men's and Boys' Outfitters
Since 1868
HUELLER'S
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

NORFOLK

ROSEDALE DAIRY
NORFOLK—PORTSMOUTH
Milk, Butter, Eggs
Ice Cream
Tel. 25645
9th and Monticello Ave., Norfolk
G. L. WILLIS, Prop. J. W. WILLIS, Mgr

Willis DRY CLEANERS
Phone 22380
754 W. 21ST STREET NORFOLK, VA.
ROBT. G. RAWLS Pres.-Treas. DAVID A. RAWLS Vice-Pres.

DAVID A. RAWLS, Inc.
Gowns *Chapeaux*
Wraps *Furs*
Sports
108 W. Plume Street (Law Bldg.)

RAGGED ROBIN RESTAURANT
KNOWN THROUGHOUT TIDEWATER
FOR GOOD HOME COOKED FOOD
At Moderate Prices Party Catering
K. and S. T. FOSTER
213 W. Freemason St. 29764 Norfolk, Va.

MODERN SUPER MARKETS
BIG STAR
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout VIRGINIA *and* NORTH CAROLINA

DIAL 22663
for
Norfolk's Leading Laundry
FAIRFAX FAMILY LAUNDRY CORP.
717-721 Fairfax Ave., Norfolk, Va.

RANDOLPH'S— ESSO —SERVICE
Tires, Batteries, Accessories, Greasing
Campostella and Wilson Road
Norfolk, Virginia
TEL. BERKELEY 9114

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS
FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41212, 9-10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Florence Wilson
Fashions for Spring
Created By America's Foremost Designers
★TAILORED TOWNS
★SPECTATOR SPORTS
★SPRING MILLINERY
116 West Freemason

ROANOKE

HENEBRY & SON
Jewelers
209 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

THE COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
Under Supervision United States Government
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of the Federal Reserve System

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

BOWMAN'S BAKERY
When Buying Bread Specify
BOWMAN'S
Prize Winner or 100% Whole Wheat
We specialize in Wedding and Party Cakes
A. BOWMAN & SON Dial 2-3485

Go to Joseph Spigel's Inc.
For everything up-to-date in Women's Apparel from head to toe—New arrivals in spring suits and dresses in all the lovely new shades.
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

SANDWICH HOLSUM BREAD
Makes all food taste better
Rich with milk
1325 WASHINGTON E.

East End Women
MIRIAM'S
State Theatre Bldg.
1608 Washington St. E.
Opened till 8:30 P. M.
"Mojud" Hosiery—Lingerie Accessories
Managed by MRS. E. Y. LAX

CLARKSBURG

O. J. MORRISON DEPT. STORE CO.
West Virginia's Most Dependable Stores
Stores located in:

CHARLESTON	LOGAN
CLARKSBURG	MORGANTOWN
CLENDENIN	POINT PLEASANT
FAIRMONT	RIPLEY
BECKLEY	SPENCER
WEST UNION	HUNTINGTON

ALLMAN BROS.
Fancy Groceries
MEATS AND PRODUCE
236 Milford St.

HUNTINGTON

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9TH STREET

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1018 FOURTH AVENUE

MORGANTOWN

Cor. Pleasant St. and Cobun Ave.
CC ASHTON
COMPLETE SERVICE
WASHING—LUBRICATION
TELEPHONE 9133

In those Good Old Days it took a good Rain to get a shampoo, now it takes only a GOOD BEAUTICIAN
CHICAGO BEAUTY SHOP
Morgantown's Oldest Beauty Salon
228 FOREST AVE. DIAL 9325

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 8 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ONTARIO

HAMILTON
(Continued)

ALL IRONED FAMILY WASHING
12 cents a pound
Call 7-4578
City LAUNDRY
104 Main St. West, Hamilton
DRY CLEANERS

It's
LEVINSON'S for Shoes
All the New Spring Styles
La Gioconda, Selby Arch Preservers and Dr. W. M. Locke Shoes

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478, 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
THE EVENING CITIZEN

DEVLINS
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

CANADA BREAD CO. LIMITED
Makers of
THE FAMOUS BUTTER NUT BREAD
Rich as Butter, Sweet as a Nut
458 Catherine St., Ottawa 8-0600

Langley's
788 BRONSON AVENUE
Dial 7-1133 (Opposite First Ave.)
For Certified Dry Cleaning and Storage

CAMPBELL MOTORS
(OTTAWA) LIMITED
MERCURY Ford LINCOLN
265 LAURIER AVE. W.

BUILDER'S and HOME HARDWARE
Japalac Paint
W. A. RANKIN, Ltd.
Phone 2-4261 410-416 Bank Street

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

NOW ADDED FINE FURNITURE
Orme LIMITED
173-179 SPARKS STREET

J. D. SANDERSON CO.
Roofing and Sheet Metal Work
575 McLeod Street 8-3125

TORONTO

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
A quiet convenient home for permanent or transient guests
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St., W. (Just East of St. George St.)

Charles W. McCreary
General Insurance
12 Wellington East
PHONES:
OFFICE EL. 3115 RESIDENCE KI. 1607

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS
LIMITED
City Wide Delivery
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1137

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and dryc'eaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hargreave 3577, Hours: 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

New Spring Foundations
By FLEXEES
By GRENIER'S
For Juniors
Start them right—young, and when they are old their figures will not depart from it.
For Seniors
With all the Style and Comfort, Experience and Good Goods give.
WOOLNOUGH SHOP
Kate J. Nicol
32 BLOOR W.
Open Tues., Thurs., Fri., Sat. Even'gs

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

MILNES COAL
All Grades
ELGIN 5454
66 YONGE ST.

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3451

"REMARKABLE"
is the word used by many of our customers when they see how our "REVITALIZE" Dry Cleaning process refreshes their clothes to smart newness again.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

PHONE CITY — Ford — ELGIN 5600
E. D. Maguire Motors
LIMITED
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D. MAGUIRE Tels. 318-9

VALLEY VIEW DAIRY
T. Roberts & Sons, Ltd.
For the Best in Dairy Products
Toronto's Most Modern Dairy
858-860 Pape Ave. HA. 1153 3082

• Dunfield's •
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE ST.
Between Richmond and Temperance

FELKER BROS.
Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing
Repairing and Alterations
"Service That Satisfies"
2911 DUNDAS ST. W. Ph. LY. 2167

WELHAM'S DECORATOR'S SUPPLY
JAP-A-LAC
PAINT PRODUCTS
SUNWORTHY WALLPAPER
GIFTS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, ETC.
636 VAUGHAN ROAD AT OAKWOOD
LA. 5858 Open Till 10 P. M.

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE 1145

BEAUTY PARLOR
S. H. JONES
Special Oil Permanent Wave
$3.50 or $2.00
2244 Bloor St., at Windermere, Je 7223; 467 Bloor St., at Brunswick, KI 9999; 933 St. Clair Ave., W., at Oakwood, La 2843

GOOD SHOES
for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES, Ltd.
TORONTO

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1978, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware. Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens. Ask for Descriptive Booklet.
HENRY MORGAN & Co. Limited
Montreal's Own Store Since 1843

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING...
MEN'S SPRING COATS LIGHT WEIGHT 1.00
Dechaux
FRONTENAC 3131

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
OXO BEEF CUBES
Use the Phone—We Deliver
COAL FUEL OIL •DOllard 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

European Local Classified

LONDON
(Continued)

TAILORING
AYERST & DALE TAILORS — Naval, Military and Civil
for the very best at moderate prices.
9/10 Polebrook House, Golden Square, Regent St., London, W. 1. Gerrard 5187

TEA ROOMS
Enjoy your lunch or Tea at:
◆ THE MONTROSE ◆
43, New Oxford St., London, W. C. 1.
Catering for Parties. Temple Bar 7205

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY
FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A.
26 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. 2127
Rents Collected Valuations

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday, Saturday 9 a. m. to 12:45 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall

A Useful Service
All used envelopes can be utilized with gummed Economy Labels. Supplied in two sizes: for business envelopes 5½" wide. For private stationery 4¼" wide. Either size at 5/6d. per 1,000. Quotations given for larger quantities.
THE JAMES LEAVER PRESS
CLIFFORD'S INN, FLEET ST., LONDON, E. C. 4
Telephone Hol. 8434

HERBERT B. PIKE
Ladies and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
PERMANENT WAVING
Steam Process. No Heater System
68 Gloucester Road, S. W. (St. George's Court)
Tel. Western 2233
Potter & Moore's Powder Cream in all shades 1/-

PHONES — WARREN & CO'S — EUSTON 4345-6
F. WARREN & CO'S GUARANTEED COALS
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

PEARSALL'S THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY **COAL**
130/132 Westbourne Park Rd., W. 2
Phone Bayswater 3262 Estab. 1896

HATS
HELEN MAY
M. WHISTONDALE
12, Knightsbridge, S. W. 1, Sloane 6885
RENOVATIONS PUPILS TAKEN

ALAN McAFEE, Ltd.
38 Dover Street, London, W. 1
Ladies' and Men's
COUNTRY SHOES
at attractive prices

UMBRELLAS
REPAIRS AND RECOVERINGS
TRAVEL AND LEATHER GOODS
MILLINGEN
Actual Manufacturers
57, Old Broad St., E.C. 2
(Near Liverpool St. Station)

LONDON N.—Finchley

E. WIGHT & CO.
373 Regents Park Road, Finchley, N. 3
Tel. FIN. 2216/7
For Everything Electrical
RADIO and TELEVISION
and at Hill Top, Muswell Hill, N. 10
Tel. Tudor 2143

LONDON N.—Highgate

The Ideal Laundry (HIGHGATE) LTD
Highgate Village N.6 MOUNTVIEW 1870
Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley, Barnet, Southgate, Hornsey and Wood Green
Would like to Serve you too!

LONDON N. W. Temple Fortune

LINDON'S
(H. L. & R. N. SELDON)
General Drapers and Home Furnishers
11-13, Temple Fortune Parade, N. W. 11
Telephone SPEedwell 3721, 6087

LONDON E.—Leytonstone

Practical COATS
For Present Wear
at
BEARMANS Ltd.
Leytonstone, E. 11 Tel. LEY 1131 (6 lines)

LONDON S. E.—Lewisham

PEAK of PIANO PERFECTION
Reached and Maintained by
ROBERT MORLEY & CO. LTD.
of LEWISHAM and BROMLEY
Phone LEE Gn. 5444
Phone RAVensbourne 4667
Beautifully illustrated folders and complete Price Lists NOW ready—Free.
OR BETTER STILL FOR YOU AND US—CALL
Factory always open for inspection

ENGLAND

LONDON S. E.—Norwood

LINGERIE
Hosiery, Knitwear, Etc.
VERA COOKE
9, Crown Parade, Beulah Hill, S.E. 19
Phone Gipsy Hill 2865

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

Furniture Removed from England to Anywhere on Earth
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON S. W. East Sheen

Agents for Vivella Aertex and Chilprufe
A. C. FIELD
Fancy Draper
409—411 Upper Richmond Rd, East Sheen, S. W. 14
Phone Prospect 1260

LONDON S. W. Putney District and Barnes

HEY PRESTO Cleaners
SAME DAY SERVICE
401, Upper Richmond Rd., East Sheen, S. W. 14
Tel. Prospect 1800
49a, Church Rd., Barnes, S. W. 13
Tel.: Riverside 1800

W. GLOVER & SON, LTD.
Family Bakers and Confectioners
REFRESHMENT CONTRACTORS
Tel. PUTNEY 0705
Head Office—28 High St., Barnes, S. W. 13
Tel. PROSPECT 3104
Branches at
EAST SHEEN and ROEHAMPTON

The Personal Firm for the Best
Milk and Dairy Service
HORNBY & CLARKE
Limited
Licensed Producers of Certified Milk
188 and 271 Upper Richmond Road, Putney
Tel. Putney 1206 65 Church Road, Barnes
S. W. 13 Tel. Riverside 1465
and at Ealing, Sheen, Kew and Richmond

LONDON W.—Ealing

Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223
De Luxe Service and Household 2/3 per Dozen Service

Ireland

BELFAST

McILVEEN and ROGAN
Millinery, Mantles, Gowns and Sportswear
Distinctive Tailored Suits and Coats in "Country Life" and Marlbeck Tweeds. Smart Millinery for all occasions.
45, Arthur Street Telephone 20131

For PAINTING
DECORATING
PAPERHANGING
GLAZING
WM. CAMPBELL
Painters and Decorators
91, Roden Street, Belfast

James
19-27 Lombard Street, Belfast
Specialises in TAILORING for Ladies and Men—also READY TO WEAR GARMENTS for Boys, Youths and Men

For GOOD WATCHES and CLOCKS
Try
R. & S. McCULLY
Watchmakers and Jewellers
4, PETER'S HILL, BELFAST
Repairs a Specialty Phone 21907

DUBLIN

Switzers
LADIES' COATS
for MOTORING, SPORTS WEAR and All Occasions
Fashionably Cut in the Newest Materials Moderate Prices
SWITZER & CO. Ltd.
Grafton Street, Dublin

PIM BROTHERS LTD
for excellent quality and splendid value in
FURNITURE CARPETS
LINOLEUM
FURNISHING SHOWROOMS
GEORGE'S STREET

LEVERETT & FRYE LTD.
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
Head Office—36, Grafton Dublin
BRANCHES:
48 Highfield Road, Rathgar
24 Sandymount Green } Dublin
50 Lower Drumcondra Road
Main Street, Dundrum, Co. Dublin
56 Dublin Street, Carlow
93 Clanbrassil Street, Dundalk
112 O'Connell Street, Limerick

STEPHENS & BOURKE Ltd.
Court Shoe Makers
AGENTS FOR
Sir Herbert Barker, Cantilever and "Lotus" and "Delta" Shoes
26 Stephen's Green
14 College Green DUBLIN
216 Lr. Rathmines Road

Buy Your Coal, Iron, Steel, and Cement
at
HEITONS
18, Westmoreland Street

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

No Borrowing

"Your nearest neighbor is 20 miles away?"

"Yes; out here, when a man buys his garden tools, they automatically become his own."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Precisely

"Now, you men," roared the sergeant-major, as he dismissed the company, "you will parade again at 2 o'clock precisely. And when I says 2 o'clock precisely, I don't mean five past. I means five to."—Tit-Bits.

Good Shot

Pat watched the professor, staring up at the sky through the long, shiny black telescope.

Presently a star fell.

"Shure, and the man's a good shot," said Pat.—Wall Street Journal.

Correct

Teacher: "Mary, what important event took place in 1732?"

Mary: "George Washington was born."

Teacher: "Correct. Henry, what happened in 1742?"

Henry: "George was 10 years old."—Pathfinder.

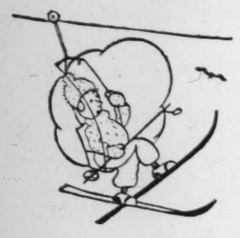
Proof Positive

Bridegroom (at the first stopping-place): "It's no use, Clara. We can't hide it from people that we are bride and groom."

Bride: "What makes you think so, George, dear?"

"Why, even the waiter has brought us rice pudding."—Montreal Star.

Do You Too?



By Joe Vial

Ski thrills
Enthrall;
Down hill,
Up haul.

Daily Anecdote

Sound Advice

An indignant Bostonian once rushed to Dr. Everett's house. One of the local papers had published an article severly criticizing this man. Should he demand a public apology or file a suit for damages?

Dr. Everett listened quietly then interrupted. "What should you do? My dear sir, do nothing. Half the people who read that paper never saw that article. Half of those who did see it failed to read it. Half of those who read it did not understand it. Half of those who did understand it did not believe it. Half of those who believed it were of no consequence anyway."

THOSE WERE THE DAYS!

THIS TOASTING FORK UNCLE ABNER GAVE ME AT CHRISTMAS CERTAINLY IS FINE! I HARDLY EVER BURN A SLICE!
EAT YOUR TOAST, DEAR, IT WILL GET COLD BEFORE THE NEWS DOES!
·THE OLD TOASTING FORK·
A bed of hot coals, slices of home-made bread, fresh country butter!
AND NOW
THE AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC TOASTER DELIVERS IT LIGHT, MEDIUM OR DARK!

Did You Ever Wonder

If It Is Possible to Read Stories From Navaho Rug Designs?

The Navaho Indians are extremely fond of symbols. They have a symbolism of color, a symbolism of design, a mythological symbolism, and symbols for many natural objects and weather phenomena. Particularly in the earlier and less commercial days of the art, the weaver of baskets or of rugs was likely to put into the design symbols of her religion, her life, her hopes, her ambitions.

The only certain way to determine the exact meaning of such designs is to learn the interpretation from the actual weaver, or from those who heard the weaver's interpretation. In present-day highly commercialized "souvenir" blankets, the design may have little or no symbolic meaning—indeed, the design may have been given to the weaver by the white trader as one likely to prove popular with the tourists.

However, there is a genuine Navaho symbolism. For example, to the older Navahos, untouched by the white man's way of thinking, color is both sacred and symbolic. The reason that red is such a prominent and familiar factor in Navaho rugs and blankets is that red is the color of sunshine—and warm, vivifying sunshine is the salient characteristic of the land of the Navaho.

The four cardinal points of the compass have their symbolic colors. White, for the white light of morning, symbolizes the East. The blue of balmy, cloudless skies is the color of the South. Sunset yellow stands for the West, and the black of thunderclouds is the color of the North, the cradle of storms.

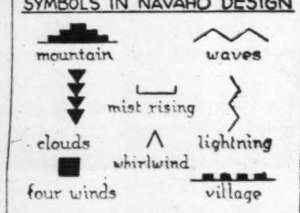
Rain commonly is indicated by eight black vertical lines. An evening storm is shown by a yellow streak or band on which the rain-lines appear. Thunder is represented by a figure somewhat resembling a bird, and the "thunderbird" is frequently seen in Navaho designs.

A continuous white line represents the happy, beautiful "trail of life" which the Navaho hopes and expects to travel.

The sketch which accompanies this article shows other examples of symbols used in Navaho designs.

W. P. Keasbey

SYMBOLS IN NAVAHO DESIGN



Two Methods

There are but two ways of paying debt—increase of industry in raising income, increase of thrift in laying out.—Carlyle.

A Verse for Today . . .

The peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus.—PHIL. 4:7.

Where Would You Find—

1. The five states which bound Arizona?
2. Tygart River Dam?
3. Mount Vancouver?
4. The first American Youth Hostel?
5. Suda Bay?
6. A famous statue of Tecumseh?
7. The North Woods?
8. The eighth largest city in the United States?
9. A stonechat?
10. The Avenida?

(Answers appear on this page)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition copyright, 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company

Berenschot, Gen. G. J. (bā′-rĕn-sĸōt) — Commander-in-Chief of the Netherlands East Indies Army.

Bor (bôr)—Important copper mining company of Yugoslavia.

Brin, Dr. Carlos H. (kär′-lōs brēn)—New Ambassador from Panama to the United States.

Hata, Gen. Shunroku (shyo͞on-rō′-ko͞o hä′-tä) — Newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of Japan's Armies in China.

Kawai, Tatsuo (tä′-tso͞o′-ō′ kä′-wä′-ē) — First Japanese Minister to Australia.

Koike, Col. Ryoki (ryō′-ki kō′-ĭ-kē)—Chief of Staff of Japanese Forces in Indo-China.

Nishio, Juzo (Jo͞o′-zō nĭ′-shi-ō)—Newly appointed Supreme War Councilor of Japan.

Pramoj, Mom Rajawongse Seni (mōm′ räj′-wông′ sā′-nē′ prä′-mōd′)—Siamese Minister to the United States.

Thibault, Conrad (tē′-bō)—Radio baritone.

van der Meersch, Maj. Ganshof (gäns′-hôf vän dĕr mārs′)—Commander of the training camp for Belgian legionnaires at Cornwall, Canada.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Lofoten Islands (lō-fō′-tĕn; or lō͞o′-fō͞o′-tĕn) — Island group commanding the entrance to the northern Norwegian port of Narvik.

Nairobi (nī-rō′-bē)—Capital of Kenya, Africa.

Pakhoi (bäk′-hoi′)—Southwestern China port, occupied by the Japanese.

Vladivostok (vlă′-dĭ-vŏs-tŏk′)—Russian port.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; fo͝od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circûs, menû; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Daily Quotation

THE vital point about religion, after all, is not what you think about it, but what you do about it.—SIR WILFRED GRENFELL.

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, England

"License, Please"

Proverbs From the Flowery Kingdom

Talk will never cook rice.
The second word makes the fray.
Too much courtesy becomes discourtesy.
Daylight will peep in through a very small hole.
There is no tree in the forest that bears cooked rice.
A determined will will drive through a granite rock.
Better to wash an old kimono than to borrow a new one.
Even a mountain can be worn away by the tread of many feet.
Better to go without rice for a little than to be in debt for long.
He who buys what he needs not may have to sell what he really needs.
Following happiness is like chasing the wind or clutching the shadow.
Our characters are largely determined on whether we have good or bad friends.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Barrels of Good Will

Santa Barbara, Calif.

Recently, two large barrels appeared on a principal business street, in front of two exclusive shops. One was in front of a china shop, and a placard informed the passer-by that the barrel had just arrived safely from England, filled with rare china, not a piece broken.

The other barrel is two blocks down the street, at the entrance of a shoe store. This barrel is painted white, the hoops red and blue, and on the front are the words, "Barrels of shoes for the British." Townspeople, and without doubt, visitors as well, drop their discarded shoes into it. When it is filled, the shop generously repairs the shoes and turns them over to the British Relief, which ships them off to England. Then the empty barrel is put out again for a fresh supply.

Brevities

Detroit News: Education is largely a matter of choosing one's company wisely, and listening in silence.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: An old-timer is the one who can remember when all members of the family had breakfast at the same time.

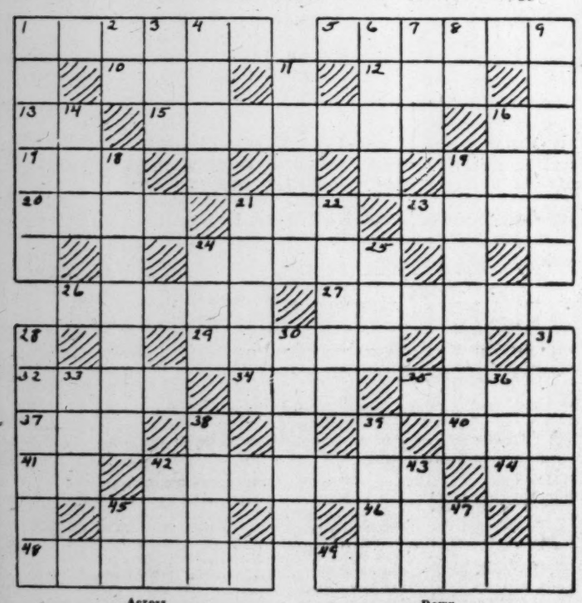
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico.
2. It is on the Tygart River, West Virginia; built for flood control, it is 232 feet high.
3. Alaska; 15,700 feet.
4. It was founded at Northfield, Mass., in 1934; its purpose is to provide shelter for hikers and bicyclists, and encourage them to get the best out of this type of recreation.
5. An important naval base, seaplane port, and safe harbor on the Island of Crete.
6. This is the noted talisman of the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis; once the figurehead on the U. S. S. Delaware.
7. A section in the northern part of Minnesota and North Dakota; noted for its fishing and hunting.
8. St. Louis, with a population of 816,048 (1940); Baltimore passed it in this last census.
9. A small European bird, resembling a thrush, with a black back and reddish breast.
10. A famous thoroughfare in Rio de Janeiro.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was object of Cupid's affections?
5—What is first name of Herzesheimer, American novelist?
10—What is highest note of the gamut?
12—Female Cochin is what?
13—What is a river of Italy?
15—Who is heroine of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered"?
16—Where do the Tarheels live (abbr.)?
17—To haul.
19—Who established a bird sanctuary near Lake Wales, Florida?
20—Who was Greek god of war?
21—What is a covering for the head?
23—Skin of an animal is what?
24—What is first name of Miss Peterkin, American novelist?
26—An evergreen tree.
27—A short-billed, spotted bird, with a harsh cry.
29—What is a city of North Dakota?
32—What is the largest continent?
34—Not in.
35—Impel.
37—A thing.
38—What country is indented by numerous fiords (abbr.)?
41—What is second note of scale?
42—Who were Sibeno, Eurvale, and Medusa?
44—The palm lily is what?
45—Perched.
46—What is a greasy substance?
48—Device for admitting light and air.
49—What is cord of a musical instrument?

Down

1—Cottonwood comes from what tree?
2—What is a Biblical pronoun?
3—What is a noun suffix forming diminutives?
4—What instrument was played by David?
6—What is the Buckeye State?
7—Ocean.
8—Half an em is what?
9—A puck is used in what game?
11—An opponent is what?
14—Belonging to us.
16—What land was east of Eden?
18—What is first book of the Pentateuch?
19—What is a kind of anvil?
21—What is any curiosity or article of virtu?
22—A type of edging on fancywork.
24—To crowd.
25—Craft.
28—What do you call a litter of pigs?
30—What is a gentle push with the elbow?
31—What sea is west of Alaska?
33—To observe.
36—Obtained.
38—Who is the Japanese detective of fiction?
39—What is a nautical mile?
43—What was one of the twelve tribes of Israel?
43—What is a baronet's title?
43—Symbol for tin is what?
47—What is a Chinese unit of weight?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Under Way*

By Le Pelley

IT SEEMS IMPOSSIBLE THERE COULD BE A LOST ISLAND IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA, YET SUCH IS THE CASE! THROUGH SOME CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE THIS ISLAND HAS NOT APPEARED ON MODERN CHARTS
WE HAVE A FRESH WIND, PROFESSOR — SHALL WE SAIL WITH THE TURN OF THE TIDE?
BY ALL MEANS, MR ORCHID!
AND SO THE "TRADE WIND" STARTS ON ITS STRANGE VOYAGE TO A LOST ISLAND
I'D GUESS LOST ISLAND IS IN HERE SOMEWHERE .. BUT I HOPE THE PROFESSOR IS A BETTER GUESSER THAN I AM...
WELL... I HOPE THE PROFESSOR ISN'T GUESSING

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*How Could Anyone Resist the Gloom Chasers?*

By Rodgers

"Has that woman who doesn't seem to like dogs come back to look at my old house?" I asked T. W today.
"No she hasn't," he wagged.
"Well, if she does," I said, "I think we ought to get all the Gloom Chasers out in front of the house to greet her! After all, she should know what kind of neighborhood she's getting into—"
"That's a grand idea!" T. W barked. "If she doesn't like dogs she would never move in after that!"
"On the other hand if we behave well enough she might decide dogs weren't so bad after all!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Spring Catches Up With the Bosun*

By The Hagers

A BLUE GOOSE LANDED ON THE SHIP AND TOLD US OF HIS NORTHWARD TRIP.
"I'VE FLOWN ACROSS GREEN VELVET HILLS; I'VE SEEN TULIPS AND DAFFODILS;
QUEER DESERT CACTI, BLOSSOM CROWNED; AND POPPIES CARPETING THE GROUND."
"EXCUSE ME!" BOSUN RAISED HIS WING. "A POEM I MUST WRITE ON SPRING."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

America's Part

Never in the history of warfare has behind-the-lines support been so decisive as it is today. Not only has the bombing plane transformed the backyard into a front line; mechanized war has made the firing line dependent on the assembly line. This fact emphasizes the present and potential part of "democracy's arsenal" in the world-wide struggle. By clarifying the responsibilities of that role and sharpening the determination of Americans to play it effectively, President Roosevelt's splendid speech performed a vital service.

Some of the responsibilities may be perceived by noting certain accompaniments of the speech. The sudden stiffening of Yugoslavia's attitude came after the lend-lease bill passed. Prince Paul, key man in the Yugoslav government, has been friendly to Britain. There is some evidence that just when he was ready to succumb to the pressures of the Axis and his own Cabinet, information which strengthened his hand was sent from Washington and that he was given advance notice of strong measures to be taken when the lend-lease bill passed. As soon as it was enacted the President announced that Yugoslavia and Turkey would receive aid if they resisted aggression.

This long-range promise may have counted less in Belgrade than the Serbian peasants' repugnance for the Axis or the reported landing of strong British forces in Greece. But Britain's very willingness to go into Greece may have been influenced by assurance of more definite support from America. It is known that enactment of the lend-lease plan gave Britain freedom to employ planes held in reserve and make the strongest counter-attack yet launched into German air.

This is one aspect of the responsibilities America is now assuming—inescapably assuming, in our opinion. But is America's promise misleading the Yugoslavs, the Turks, the Greeks and the British? Are any of them risking a destruction they might have avoided by compromise if not encouraged by the hope that the United States will furnish the indispensable supplies "until total victory has been won"?

We find it hard to imagine circumstances in which compromise is the better choice when dealing with the Nazis, but Yugoslavia might have chosen temporary peace as Bulgaria did. The fact emphasizes America's responsibility in promising support. It should also galvanize the determination to make support effective. It discloses the magnitude of the part America has to play; the responsibility to prevent defeat, the opportunity to insure victory. For their own defense and for strengthening the cause of ordered freedom throughout the world the American people have never "faced a job so well worth while."

We are glad the President emphasized the sacrifices that must be made by the individual. The American people must ask themselves today whether they can really gear up their productive effort without the sort of stimulus that Britain required. Britain's full effort did not come until France fell. Recently the American industrial machine was spending only a half hour a day on defense work; the other seven or seven and a half hours were still devoted to what the British now call non-essentials. Germany is giving more than half its time and money to war production.

We are glad also that Mr. Roosevelt declared that America will "stay in" not only until victory for the free nations, but will play its part in "world reconstruction." There is need for more definite thinking about America's part in winning the peace.

Camp Areas Should Be Clean

A bill has been introduced into the United States Senate by Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas which provides

1. Complete prohibition of any and all sales of intoxicants of any alcoholic content whatever "at or within" any military camp.
2. That the Secretary of War shall have the power to establish a "dry zone" about any camp, and the Secretary of the Navy shall have similar powers relative to the Navy and Marine camps.
3. The Secretaries of War and Navy shall be given control over zones (extent of which is to be determined by them) in which they shall prohibit prostitution.

This is a reasonable and honest bill. It would remove from the hands of local authorities the responsibility for policing camp areas and place it on military shoulders. Its provisions are practically identical with the helpful and wholesome regulations of 1917-1919. It deserves passage without delay. Young Americans merit this protection.

Spring Is on the Air

Spring, according to a news release from the United States Naval Observatory, will begin at precisely 7:21 p. m., eastern standard time, March 20. So on your radio Thursday evening you may hear something like this:

"Ladies and gentlemen, it is now exactly fifteen seconds before 7:20 o'clock, Unotha watch time. At this instant we are expecting momentarily the arrival of a charming little lady whom we hope to present to you before the microphone. In fact, I am informed she is now entering the studio. Yes, I think I see now the top of her jaunty, flower-decked hat, one of those colorful creations which soon women everywhere will be wearing.

"It is she! Now she is bowing to some old acquaintances, and extending a gracious hand to the orchestra leader; the air is suffused with that gorgeous perfume she is wearing— At this time, ladies and gentlemen, I wish to remind you that this program is coming to you by courtesy of the Cereal-Foam Breakfast Food Company. We are present at the annual ceremony of the arrival of spring, and in just a moment little Miss Spring herself will greet you in person and you will hear her voice.

"She is coming down the aisle. She is stepping on the platform. She is beside me here now. Ladies and gentlemen, by courtesy of Robins and Warblers, Buds and Branches, Forsythia and Snowdrops, Crocuses and Pussy Willows—Spring is HERE!"

Toward Better Business

Some of the general conclusions of Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney as chairman of the Temporary National Economic Committee at the end of its thirty-three months' investigations may be immediately more important than his specific recommendations.

Among general comments he appeals for an end of business-baiting by politicians and of government-baiting by business men. Clearly there is need for greater trust of each other's purposes between these two great sections of American national life. One point of assurance is the Senator's conclusion that there is no use trying to curb monopolistic restrictions on individual liberty by setting up a system of governmental restrictions in its place.

He holds that multiplication of regulatory bureaus and boards is no satisfactory remedy for the problems introduced by the increase in size and importance of business corporations. There is something very reminiscent of the campaign speeches of Wendell L. Willkie in the declaration that big government is as much to be guarded against as big business.

What the TNEC chairman seeks is best summed up in this statement:

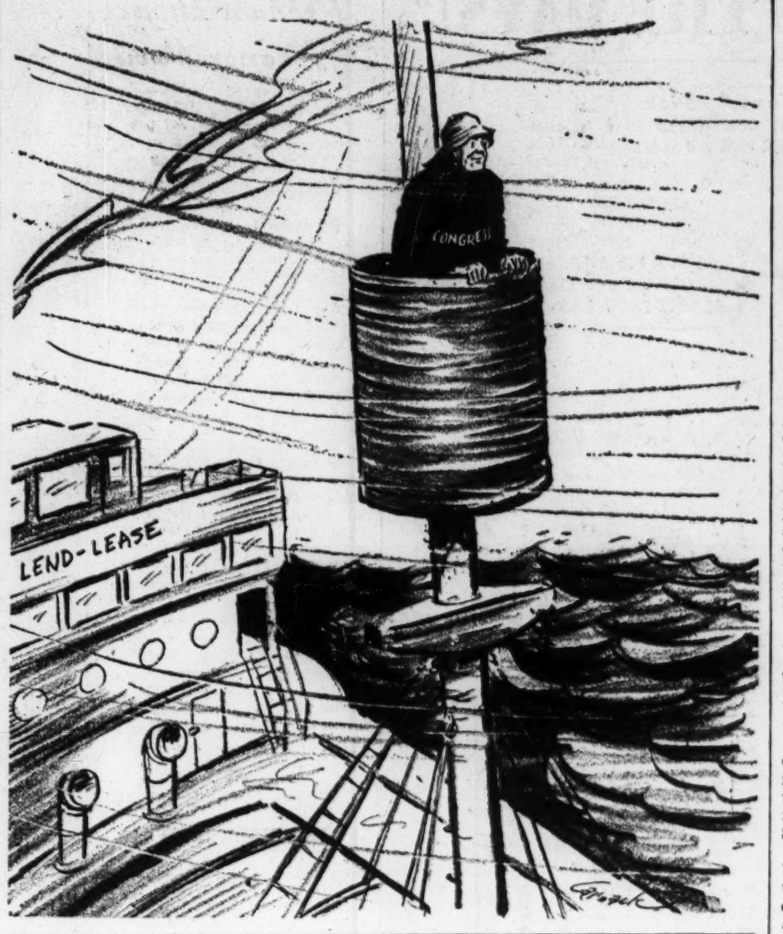
> If we desire to have business carried on by collective units, and it must be carried on thus in the modern world, then we must find the way to make these units thoroughly democratic. Economic freedom and political freedom go hand in hand.

The TNEC summary proves less than it tends to imply in the observations that 78 per cent of all business wealth in the United States is owned by corporations and that only ten American States include in their borders more property value than the holdings of either the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company or the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. Considering the extent to which incorporation is used as a protection for personal or family businesses, the proportion of corporate as compared with individual business capital is not surprising. Moreover, the assets of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company are the property of 28,000,000 policy holders, while ownership of the telephone company is distributed among 640,000 stockholders.

Yet the finding that one-half of all corporate dividends in the United States are received by less than 1 per cent of the stockholders would seem to indicate something as to concentration of wealth—or is it only of venture capital? At any rate, the committee hearings have shown some evidence of very tightly held corporate control.

Whether stockholders have the will or disposition to take more active control may be an open question. In any event, Senator O'Mahoney's proposed remedy lies not in the direction of added regulation but goes to the very formation of interstate business corporations by advocating a law for the issuance of Federal charters. This obviously is a project of great importance, not likely to be undertaken in a period of external crisis; but it is worthy of extended study, and of more direct study than the sometimes diffuse investigations of the TNEC.

Needed as a Lookout



"A Thoroughbred—With His Dog"

When I would take my father's cattle out to the herd grounds in the spring, it would be late in sunny May on those Iowa prairies of forty years ago, as I remember it. Dull and leaden skies of frigid winter would have broken into piled-up clouds of spring, forever sailing by, across an airy sea.

The prairies by now would be covered with grass, which, in April's sun and April's shower, formed far-reaching pasture when May should come. Here my cows were well content. For, after winter's hay and straw, the succulent grass of spring was good, indeed.

A convenient boulder offered itself for my ease, and there I would sit, with my good dog Dash near me, one eye on a possible gopher that might be chased, and the other eye roving from my cattle to me—for, just possibly, you know, I might, should I rummage through my pockets, haul out something good to eat.

Far on the horizon, I could see the aspiring steeple of the church in our county-seat town. Oh, what wonderful sights there were in that town! And how unspeakably fortunate were the boys who lived there, able to gaze into the store windows every day, and to listen to the deep rumbling of the flour mill there—all night long if one wished.

I did not know that those very boys longed to sit out upon my hilltop, use their skill to catch the cunning gophers, or idly watch the sailings of those flotillas of the sky above them. So, they envied me and I envied them.

* * *

As noon would approach, I would anticipate it for at least a good half hour, for what is more urgent than a country boy's appetite?

Seated upon my rock, with the south wind fanning my face, I would remove the cover of my lunch pail, while Dash, my dog and my friend and helper, looked on sharply, sniffing a certain appetizing odor, and intently watching every move I made. Dear old Dash! I would not have deceived him for anything. I could not attend to business but for his intelligence, alertness, loyalty. A cow may ignore the crack of the herdsman's whip; for there is not much sting to it, after all. But when a dog comes charging down the hill, barking his sharpest, she beats an inglorious retreat, though here, too, she receives no real pain.

Yes, Dash was my right-hand helper, and I would not cheat him. Oh, of course, I was only a boy and it was a temptation just to tease him. But he would look so longingly when I would select a choice portion and pop it into my mouth that I would relent hastily and divide everything even with him. A boy can be nothing less than a thoroughbred when he is with his dog.

By 1 o'clock upon such a dreamy May day the cows would be tired and no longer hungry and would lie down in peace and sleep or lazily chew their cuds. Dash would feel the somnolence and would nap, too. I would lie flat on my back, gaze through the chinks in my last year's straw hat, and presently would be sound asleep. Half an hour later the cows would resume feeding.

* * *

Early in the afternoon the older cows would edge away toward home, pausing as they ambled to browse still more on the luscious grass that always grew on that kind of land.

But if the dweller in the town thinks this matter of tender grass explains that "edging on" of the cows, he greatly errs. This bovine movement toward the barn at home, has in it a whole chapter of bovine inheritance. Tied in the barn at home would be a little calf behind each mother—a long row of them, each bawling for its dinner and each mother lowing for its own offspring. That strain of maternal regard is as a silver cord all through the farm—among the cattle and among the horses and all the rest of the domestic life in the barnyard.

If a boy in town sometimes seems tough and hard, send him to work out in the nurseries of the barnyard, to those departments where the calves and the colts live and grow, yes, and the wee puppies, too, and soon he will be cuddling them and loving them, and fighting their battles for them. It does something to a boy, this living with the dumb creatures—and it does something *for* him, too.

J. P. R.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men.... To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

The Right of Free Speech

If all mankind minus one were of one opinion, and only one person were of the contrary opinion, mankind would be no more justified in silencing that one person, than he, if he had the power, would be justified in silencing mankind.—JOHN STUART MILL (1806-1873) in "Essay on Liberty."

"... Until Victory"

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Roscoe Drummond

Are Germany's diplomats in the United States committing today the same historic blunder which so disastrously misled their Government during the early months of the first World War? Then Berlin received confident assurances from its Embassy in Washington that the American people were disunited in purpose and policy and that if this Nation asserted its interests, its strength would be dissipated by riots and revolution.

President Roosevelt raised this significant question in the opening paragraphs of his truly magnificent and compelling speech Saturday night and he did so because last week the United States sent up a message which it would be glad to have reach, ungarbled and undiluted, both the main address at the Wilhelmstrasse and the Axis outposts in Rome and Tokyo.

That message is that with the passage of the Lend-Lease Act, with its immediate implementation by the President, with the assignment of defense production as the all-commanding priority of American industry, the United States last week economically, financially, materially and morally joined humanity's war against Hitlerism.

* * *

Let not the dictators of Europe and Asia, the President warned, be again deluded about America's clear purpose and complete unanimity.

American determination to resist the march of totalitarian conquest has come faster and fuller than the Nazis believed possible, but the probability is that Berlin is being realistically informed as to what the United States is up to.

Many of the foreign correspondents in Washington serving Axis newspapers—and therefore reporting directly to the Axis Governments—have been here a number of years, are personally highly respected by the State Department, the White House, and other news sources, and are well liked by their colleagues.

Much of what these reporters write for the dictator-press is never printed, and often what is printed is re-written so as to reverse its facts or distort its meaning. But there is reason to believe that in the main the totalitarian journalists are putting on the cables at this end accurate, perceptive and realistic dispatches. If these dispatches are read by, say, a hundred officials in Berlin, they have access to a substantial part of the truth and they alone in Germany know how they are misleading and misinforming their own people.

The dictators are in too far now to withdraw of their own volition—that is the nature of evil, to go so far it forces its own destruction. Only in the movies can a snowball roll back up hill.

The big news of last week, then, in the words of the President, was: "Our democracy has gone into action." The dictators didn't believe it was possible but they will undoubtedly learn the truth—in one way or another.

* * *

Mr. Roosevelt's week-end address to the Nation, delivered before the White House Correspondents Association with Wendell L. Willkie and other leading Republicans at the head table and with Viscount Halifax the only Ambassador present, gave new focus and force to America's uncompromising, unrelenting aid-to-the-democracies program.

The Lend-Lease Act is a broad chart of war policy short of man-power.

By their own bold decision, the American people are today pledged to a total, all-out, all-aid policy in behalf of Britain and her Allies. The quiet, powerful fact is that America means business.

It cannot be too strongly put—and in Europe it cannot be too clearly understood—that the United States is not enlisting every industrial, financial, material and moral resource in this war merely in the hope that Britain will prevail; the United States intends that Britain shall prevail.

"From now on," said President Roosevelt, "that aid will be increased—and yet again increased—*until total victory has been won.*"

And what of the Nazi U-boat blockade? What of the increasing loss inflicted upon British shipping? What will happen if the weapons of victory from America's arsenal begin piling up on the wrong side of the ocean?

That is the task, that is the crisis of the hour. That is the campaign of the Atlantic. For reasons of strategy, the President did not reveal the Government's specific plans to insure the arrival of American aid on Britain's shores but he did affirm that the "bridge of ships" would span the Atlantic, that the products of the arsenal of democracy would be moved "to the battle lines of democracy—*now.*"

* * *

That is America's war policy, crystallized and vitalized by the events of the past week. It means that there will be no trying to "get along" with the dictators; it means that there will be no compromising in purpose and policy. It means that a united government and a united people are pledged to a total effort to provide every instrument of war to Britain, to get that aid to the battle line and to increase it "until total victory has been won."

Today the President of the United States isn't talking about helping. He is talking about winning. That's what the American people want to hear. There is every evidence that timidity and defeatism are on the wane. Nazism is not invincible; it is vincible. There is new courage and new confidence abroad in the democracies, and Americans have a right to feel honored in giving new courage and new confidence to the "unbeatable defenders of Britain."

"Bombs Over Britain": London Mothers Exhibit Fortitude

The new country home of the writer of the following letter has been commandeered by the British Government for a maternity home for London women, so many of whom have been "bombed out." Most of them, the writer says, return with their new babies to the bombed areas as soon as they are able.

SOMEWHERE IN DORSET

A London mother who has just had her baby here is a fine specimen of uncomplaining courage. The family were bombed in their house one night, not a direct hit but the roof came down on them. At once the A. R. P. wardens came to their rescue, brought them hot drinks and blankets and took them to the nearest street shelter. In an hour there was a terrific explosion and the shelter next theirs had a direct hit, being entirely demolished and theirs partly so. The blast was so terrific that their 5-year-old child was blown over the bungalow next to the shelter and was not found till three and a half hours later on a heap of rubble. She was not so very much hurt.

A few days later their house was again bombed, destroying everything they had in the world; so the family came down here, to Sturminster, in the clothes they had on and nothing else at all. When condoled with she just says, "Oh, you get used to it. We have had so much of it." I have never once heard her say it was terrifying or anything of that kind. All my mothers have been through that sort of thing, not so bad as this one, but they are all perfectly ready to go back to London any day! I think that would surprise Hitler!

My little maternity home has had 25 layettes given by the American Red Cross. I am keeping most of mine for mothers whose homes have been bombed and who have lost nearly all of their possessions. . . . I hear that every maternity home in England has had this wonderful gift, besides thousands of every conceivable comfort for troops and prisoners. . . .

The London fire raid was terrible. . . . The authorities are already talking of how they will rebuild the City after the war. Wide thoroughfares and green patches and trees. I think it will be lovely. The old City [London's financial section] was terribly gloomy; the business premises were so old they were not fit for people to work in. The streets were so narrow the houses were for the most part in darkness throughout the winter. One had a sentimental attachment to the City but I do think a new City will be a good thing.

We are all greatly cheered by the wonderful help the U. S. A. is giving us. If only we can get a kind of United States of Europe after the war! I can't see any reason why it should not come. It will be the only way to insure a lasting peace.

LONDON

My dear Ethel:

. . . On the wireless this evening one of the commentators was telling of the gifts of all kinds from individual Americans to the people here. How we rejoice in this drawing together of our two great democracies, fulfilling our Leader's prophecy in "Brave Britain, blest America." . . . There is a wonderful spiritual awakening going on. One finds one is able to speak of the meaning of real safety to seemingly very materially minded people and there is a reaching out for real comfort and strength. . . . Q

BLACON, CHESTER

My dear friend:

. . . Our human needs are well supplied. Our menu is necessarily restricted, but we have not had to go hungry, for which we are grateful. (I must tell you that the humble onion has soared to giddy heights, and its rare appearance causes almost as much stir as a film star.) . . . People here seem to sense that they are the front-line defenders of all that is right and decent in life, and so there is unstinting self-sacrifice, courage and endurance. . . . DOROTHY

HERTFORD, HERTS.

Dear T:

War is the only weapon by which we can fight the forces of evil at the present time and therefore we must be prepared for the unpleasantness of war and its effects. This does not mean to say that the spiritual weapons of prayer are being ignored, for I feel sure that they are being used as never before. . . .

It is remarkable how little effect in comparison with the effort put forth by the enemy the raids have upon the average individual in this country. People go about their daily business right up to the time the raid is actually overhead and then take shelter until it is over. If everybody went to earth as soon as the sirens wailed there would be a very serious deficiency in the output. . . .

I saw an announcement the other day to the effect that a plane 30,000 feet up can be heard over an area of twenty to thirty miles on the earth and when it seems to be right overhead it may be a long way away. One evening I was about to go home when a plane dropped flares. The whole place was illuminated like day and I could have sworn that the flares were about one-quarter to one-half a mile away. The next day I heard from an official source that the flares were dropped over a village which is 5½ miles from here. . . . EDGAR

BICKLEY, KENT

Dear Marion and Harry:

It is amazing how everybody is taking it. One of our stenographers lives in an eastern suburb. Last Friday week, a bomb fell on the shelter next door to her home, killing the occupants. The explosion brought down the rear wall of Miss Mack's house upon their own shelter, and she and her parents had to be dug out. But next morning she was in to work at the usual time. Her house was repaired by the following Wednesday, and struck by a delayed action bomb the next day. This meant that the family had to scatter to different lodgings, but Miss Mack still rolls up as if nothing has happened.

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